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The Bombay Chronicle

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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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VOL. VIII. NO. 11 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About	Steamer	Tons
17th Jan.	Nellore	6853
24th "	Kashgar	8340
31st "	Malta	6064
7th Feb.	Morvada	8193

†The "Nellore" terminates her voyage at Marseilles.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers	Tons	
15th Jan.	Nevasa	8072	To Colombo & Calcutta.
17th "	Dilwara	8378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
14th Jan.	Chakla	Karachi Via K ports 10 A.M.
15th "	Palitana	Bussrah via Karachi Noon
15th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
19th "	Taroba	E. & S. Africa via Mormugao.

Forms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Shinyo Maru	U. Matsumoto	5881	24th Dec	10th Jan.
Suki Maru	M. Matsuyama	3163	1st Jan.	9th Jan.
Rangoon Maru*	S. Iriye	7080	26th Dec.	11th Jan.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3353	1st Jan.	11th Jan.
Hwah Wu	G. Usui	4249	10th Jan.	21st Jan.
Kwanko Maru		3186	7th Jan.	25th Jan.
Shinryu Maru	S. Mori	3174	31st Jan.	11th Feb.
Wakamatsu Mar	K. Shimizu	2721	31st Jan.	11th Feb.

*The steamer arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo.
For Freight apply to:—
R. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Morraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Kamo Maru	H. Wakatake	9th Dec.	11th Jan.	Japan
S. Agon Maru.	S. Kondo	23rd Dec	16th Jan.	Japan
Burma Maru.	F. Takemura	26th Dec	18th Jan.	Japan
Kasado Maru	S. Kawada	30th Dec.	14th Jan.	Japan
Kosoku Maru	F. Amine	4th Jan	15th Jan.	Japan
Yakumo Maru	I. Saito	7th Jan	16th Jan.	Japan
Ganges Maru.	M. O'mto	15th Jan.	28th Jan.	Japan

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports).
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Bijam Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE ATA INDUSTRIAL INK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.
SUB-BRANCHES.
Bombay—are Bazaar, Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta—ara Bazaar.
LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.
NEW YK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST C., OF NEW YORK.

	Rs.
Authori Capital	12,50,00,000
Paid-up apital	1,56,25,225
Subscrit Capital	7,50,00,225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassn David, Bart.
Sir R. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.,
Sir Frais Stewart, Kt.,
Sir Hor Procter, Kt
E. D. ta, Esq.
F. E. Ishaw, Esq.
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Narotta Morarjee, Esq
Hajee Cam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hn Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Imoria, Esq.
Secretar—R. H. PARKER.
CURRE ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annu. If the balance to the credit of any accot does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest ll be allowed during that period at 2½ pecent. per annum. No interest is allowed less the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 8 half-early.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits ed for one or two years and for shorter riods at the rates to be ascertained on applion.
SAVING BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Ban Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS ND CASH CREDITS are granted on appro Securities.
PURCHES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effed.
BILLS EXCHANGE purchased and collected and very description of Banking and Exchange siness undertaken.
L. D. L BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-U CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND $1,50000 at 2/-	$15,000,000
SILVE RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods a terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of le World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business ndertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

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HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	99,00,000
RESERVE FUND	64,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangements. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.
E. P. SPRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soochow, Lyon, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsitsihar, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
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Hornby Road, Bombay.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
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Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
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Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
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Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

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Funds exceed	80,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid exceed 6	83,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
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Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
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ESTABLISHED 1878.
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Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
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Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
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Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy.
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

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Estd. 1891.

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THE S. S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay to Marseilles about the 12th of February, 1920, carrying First Class "A", First Class "B" and Second Class passengers.
The following are the fares from Bombay to Marseilles:—
1st Class "A", Rs. 560 (single fare).
1st Class "B", Rs. 520 (single fare).
2nd Class, Rs. 380 (single fare).
No berth will be registered without a payment of deposit of Rs. 200.
Children over 3 and under 12 years are charged half fare. One child under 3 (if with parents free; no berth allotted). Each additional child under 3 years of age quarter of full fare. Children paying quarter or half fare are only allotted berths in the ratio of one berth for each two.
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more fares for families.
2 Children between 3 and 12 will be counted as one full fare.
336 lbs. (3 cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 1st Class.
168 lbs. (1½ cwts.) as luggage allowed free for 2nd Class.
Extra baggage will be charged at Rs. 10 per cwt.
For further particulars please apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114. 7114

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We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs. William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE, SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA, CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER, CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & CO.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

Customers are cordially invited to inspect our display of work—our best recommendation.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street Fort, BOMBAY.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HATS
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS
Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each.
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MERCERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER,
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TELEPHONE No. 479.

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The Permanent Exhibition
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AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

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"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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When you are worried and heart-sick for not getting what you want in the silk line, come and pay us a visit and you are sure to get what you want.
We have just received a fresh consignment of various kinds of Embroideries and Guipure Allovers from Switzerland direct.
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
207 Hornby Road Fort,
Telephone No. 1800

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STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows, Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

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FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout, Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

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WANTED—Experienced ASSISTANT MG. CLERK and GENERAL CLERKS. Apply to Messrs. KHANDVALA & Co., Solicitors, 91—93, Medows Street. 7751

WANTED—A competent TRACER, who has worked in an Architect's office. Apply to ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED, above Boree's Hotel, 21, Churchgate Street, Fort. 7734

WANTED—Gujrati GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL, Premier High School, Princess Street, Bombay. 7731

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Science or an undergraduate and a MATRIC or SCHOOL FINAL with drawing. Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, A. V. School, Pardi Dist, Surat. 7704

WANTED—MATRIC intelligent and competent CLERKS, those knowing typewriting preferred. Apply personally CANJI DWARKADAS, 83, Mint Road, Fort, between 8 and 11 a.m. 7722

WANTED—English knowing CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, TYPISTS, SALESMEN, and CANVASSERS. Good terms. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 844, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7649

WANTED—An intelligent CLERK, knowing Book-keeping, Typewriting and Gujrati, for general office work, neat handwriting essential. Parsi preferred. Apply Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7732

WANTED—2 temporary SURVEYORS in connection with revision of Famine Works Programmes in Kaira and Panch Mahals District. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. (Consolidated.) Apply with copies of testimonials. The EXECUTIVE ENGINEER on Special Duty, Godhra.

WANTED—OFFICE SECRETARY experienced in conducting business of Limited concern. Apply stating required salary and with testimonials and good reference essential to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7706

WANTED—Competent SALESMAN for Cotton Jettha, to be opened shortly, only experienced men need apply stating required salary to Box No. 858, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7705

WANTED—A competent Gujarati UNDERGRADUATE, efficient in English Correspondence and Typewriting. Good prospects. Apply immediately to MOTILAL KALIANDAS and Co., 288, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. 7667

WANTED—A capable and energetic GENTLEMAN to manage a big concern in Share and Stock business. Must have sound experience of the line and able to attend correspondence and accounts. Salary Rs. 300 and upwards MANISHANKER M. BHATT, New Share Bazaar. 7685

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A Hindu GRADUATE (S. T. C. D. preferred) as Head Master and also an undergraduate for an Anglo Vernacular School. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating age, experience and the lowest salary expected to Secretary, Ramji Assar Vidyalaya Ghatkopar (G. I. P. Railway). 7979

WANTED—APPRENTICE BOYS with at least 5th Standard study to learn Mono and Lino work. Pocket expense of Rs. 15 per month will be allowed only to really energetic, regular and hardworking boys. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." Bombay.

WANTED Competent BINDERS an COMPOSITORS. Good pay. Only [illegible] and competent men should apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." Bombay.

[illegible]—A smart CLERK, studied up [illegible] Matriculation, knowing Gujarathi [illegible] applicants should send in their [illegible] written in their own handwriting. [illegible] age, caste and last service, if [illegible] the lowest salary expected. The [illegible] of attendance are from 10-30 a.m. to 7 [illegible] three-fourth of an hour being allowed [illegible] on week days, and on Sunday, from [illegible] to 12 p.m. Apply Box No. 871, [illegible] Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7743

SITUATIONS WANTED.

[illegible] MARINER open to engagement [illegible] afloat or ashore, over 20 years' experience on the Indian Coast. Calcutta papers [illegible] only. Apply Box No. 843, Advt. "Bombay Chronicle." 7645

[illegible] D-TYPEWRITING JOB [illegible] at home. Also wishes to work [illegible] time Typist or General-Clerk one [illegible] morning or evening. Apply to [illegible] 828, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7543

[illegible] young Parsi gentleman [illegible] to invest a few thousand and [illegible] in a respectable and profit [illegible] concern. Best references given. Box No. 862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay [illegible] 7710

WANTED.

WANTED SHARES of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., State lowest rate. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A new OVERLAND. Latest model. Apply immediately stating price to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 7735

A Young Parsee gentleman proceeding to London would like to act as Agent or Correspondent for a firm or individual person on a nominal monthly remuneration or on any reasonable terms. Acquainted with London for nearly five years. Apply Box No. 865, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7723

REQUIRED.—A CUPOLA and BLOWER for melting one ton of Cast Iron at a time also a Screw Cutting Lathe about 14 feet long centre 1½ feet with gap. Serviceable second hand or new. Apply with lowest quotation to C. T. DALAL, Special Superintending Engineer, Himayat Saugar Project, Hyderabad Deccan. 7702

WANTED—VIEWS OF OLD BOMBAY—(1) Old Church Gate and Bazaar Gate; (2) The Old Maidan; (3) The Apollo Pier as in 1860; (4) Plan of the Fort (Old); (5) The Old Bori Bunder Station and its Surroundings; (6) View of the Harbour or any other Views of Old Bombay. Please communicate with the terms and price wanted; to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

ONE STEAM ENGINE of about 180 I.H.P. and one BOILER 100 lbs. preasure by Bolcow and Wilcox both can be seen working excellent condition. Price Rs. 21,000. Apply Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7736

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

TO BE LET.

TO LET—On lease, OPEN GROUND 79 sq., yards in Tarwadi Lane (near Cheerabazar) for workshop flour mill, godown, etc. Apply B. H. MADAN, Kandewadi Corner, Girgaum Road. 7749

TO LET-Spacious FIREPROOF GODOWNS, 18 ft. high with terrace at 15 Mount Road, Mazgaon, Mazaon. Apply CHINOY and DIVECHA, Architects, 375, Hornby Row. 7701

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MANOCKJI PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of January, 1920, at 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon when the sub-joined Resolution will be proposed.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Company be and it is hereby authorised to alienate and sell the Company's land at the junction of the Parel Road and Kala Chowki Road, in the City of Bombay, the subject of Case No. 105 of Scheme XLVII in course of acquisition by Government for the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay and that the draft agreement with form of lease annexed with the said Trustees for re-acquiring by lease that portion of the Company's land at Kala Chowki Road, which was the subject of acquisition as aforesaid, which is not required for the purpose of the widening of Parel Road be and the same is hereby approved and that when such agreement has been engrossed in duplicate the Seal of the Company be affixed on both parts of such agreement and that both parts should thereupon be handed over to the said Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to enable them to affix their Common Seal and that the Seal of the Company be also affixed to the lease in the form annexed to the said agreement when the time for the execution of that lease shall arrive."

The draft agreement referred to above can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at any day prior to the meeting, during business hours.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1920.

By order of the Board.

for The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

7692

NOTICE.

STEAMER "LIVERPOOL MARU" now ready has space for 2,000 tons cargo Shanghai and/or Vladivostock. For further particulars apply at once to:—

COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, LIMITED,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

7741

WANTED.

A qualified MEDICAL OFFICER to hold charge of the office of the Superintendent of Dispensaries. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to those who have got both professional and administrative experience.

Two qualified LADY DOCTORS, having experience in gynaecological and operative work. Pay Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 p.m.

Three FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 p.m. according to qualifications.

No joining expenses will be allowed.

Apply with copies of diploma and testimonials to

THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
AND SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Gwalior State.

7725

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDORE STATE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOCK for the maintenance of the State Motor Cars and Indore Electric Supply is usually required.

Quotations for different articles for daily use, repairs and maintenance, will be gladly received by:—The Chief Engineer Holkar State, Public Works Department Indore C. I.

CHIEF ENGINEER & SECRETARY.
Holkar State P. W. D.

Indore, C. I.
Dated 9th Jan. 1920. 7745

NOTICE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—113, ESPLANADE ROAD.

THE COMPANY has commenced writing Fire Insurance business from 5th January, 1920. Applications for Agencies from influential parties from all parts of India will be considered.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.,
Managing Agents.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

THE PRELIMINARY SPORTS to select a representative body of athletes to represent India at the next Olympic Games to be held in Belgium in July, 1920, Will take place at Bombay or Poona during the last week of February, 1920. Exact dates and place will be announced later.

Only entries recommended by the Provincial Branches or other authorised institutions will be accepted.

Particulars can be had from:—

THE GENERAL SECRETARY,
Indian Olympic Association,
Poona City.

Tel. Address:—"OLYMPAID," Poona.

7729

WANTED.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Chhindwara Municipality, in the Central Provinces. None need apply, who has not passed the Sanitary Surveyor's Examination of a recognized Institute. Pay Rs. 50 to a qualified man with a fixed allowance of Rs. 7/8/-. Post pensionable.

Selected candidates will be on probation for a year and required to join at once. Preference will be given to a Matriculate with previous experience.

Applications to reach the undersigned by the 5th February, 1920.

(Sd.) MATHURA PRASAD,
President Municipal Committee,
Chhindwara, C.P.

Chhindwara, dated 6th Jan. 1920. 7694

WANTED.

WANTED for Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, MANAGERS well experienced in Export and Import business of over ten years' standing for the following places, Bombay Madras, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, America, Japan and London. Very handsome pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of certificates and testimonials (which will not be returned) to Pragjee Soorjee Godhoo Company, Khand Bazar, Bombay. 7629

THE COAL CONSUMERS.

IT IS anticipated that during the whole of 1920, there will be great difficulty in securing wagons for transportation of COALS from the BENGAL COAL FIELDS to WESTERN INDIA. In view of this difficulty it will be policy for COAL CONSUMERS to at once make arrangements for at least a portion of their requirements to be drawn from the Central Province and Burhar Collieries, where the wagon supply will be fairly free.

We are in a position to supply these coals, and quotations and analysis can be obtained on application to:—

BIRD & CO., (of Calcutta),
Telephone Buildings, Bombay.
Telephone No. 3443
Telegrams "BLACKBIRD."
Post Box 299. 7564

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITION BOARD TEXTILES GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

LYING AT SURPLUS TEXTILES STOCK DEPOT, FATEHGARH.

Material	width inches	Minimum Quantity Saleable
Doosootic, Unbleached, Buff, Blue and Red	Various	5,000 Yards
Cotton Rope	3-4 in., 5-8 in.	1 in. 500 lbs
Newar	1¼ in. 1½ & 1¾in.	3,000 Yards
Cotton Yarn	½ in. 2½ in. & 3in	500 lbs
Sewing Cotton	....	10 Gross

Enquiries regarding above stocks may be made to the Assistant Controller (Textiles) Kashmiri Gate, Delhi.

All measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military Purposes.

Samples may be obtained from the Assistant Controller, (Textiles), Delhi. Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "Sales by sample." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, which may hereafter be declared surplus, will be notified from time to time. 7721

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

A quantity of rolled gold and imitation jewellery; the property of A. C. Kohler, a German. Apply for particulars and conditions to the undersigned.

H. C. B. MITCHELL,
Custodian of Enemy Property,
7728 Ballard Road, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that WOOKERJI BAMONJI KASHINAT", of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, having contracted to sell the undermentioned property to "YABALLY IBRAHIM and SALEHHOY SHAIK TYABBHOY KOTHARI and the said Tyabally Ibrahim and Salehhoy Shaik Tyabbhoy Kothari having contracted to sell the same to MOTIRAM DAYARAM and DOSSABHAI COWASJEE SOONAWALA, the said Motiram Dayaram and Dossabhai Cowasjee Soonawala have now contracted to sell the same to our client, RAI BAHADUR SIR HOOKAMCHAND SAROOPCHAND, Kt. All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE TO THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 12,250 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. 1689, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 7141 and 2/7141 (whereof 11,617 square yards are of freehold tenure and 633 square yards are newly assessed land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3323 (D), (2) and (3) and Street Nos. 68, 68 (a) and 68 (b), and all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Nepean Sea Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the Nepean Sea Road and partly by the property of Gordhundas Virjee, on or towards the West partly by the Sea Shore and partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Abba, on or towards the North partly by the Sea and partly by the property of Jehangir Framjee Batliboi and on or towards the South by the property formerly of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co. Ltd., but now partly by the property of Gordhundas Virjee and others, partly by the property of Hareshwar Mahadeo Pandit and partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Abba.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1920.

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

7724

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VISHWANATH MADAN has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lien, lease, possession, gift, trust, bequest, inheritance, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1666-46 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. , New No. B/3912, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 5/1445 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4305 (1). 4305 (2). and 4305 (3) and Street Nos. 665, 665A, 665AB and all which premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Lady Jamsetji Road on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North by the property of Ramkrishna Rawji Javle and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1920.

SURVEYOR & Co.,
Purchasers Attorneys.

7747

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BY DIRECTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD.

Textiles Goods for Sale by Tender.

Material.	Width Inches.	Minimum Quantity Saleable.	Where lying.
		Yards.	Surplus Textile Stock Depots.
Cord Bedford cotton khaki.	27	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Longcloth and sleeve lining, bleached.	various	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore
Nainsook coarse bleached.	,,	2,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fategarh.
Drill unbleached.	27-29	2,000	Agra.
Flannelette	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore, Fatehgarh.
Holland, Brown	31	1,000	Bomby, Agra, Lahore.
Towelling.	28	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Drill cotton khaki.	27	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Pugree cloth khaki.	36	2,000	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Union balanketting cloth.	54-56	500	Bombay.
Bed ticking.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Blue Dungaree cloth.	27	1,000	Bombay.
Tweed union flannel	54	1,000	Bombay.
Puttoo cloth	various	1,000	Bombay and Lahore.
Lohi cloth	,,	500	Bombay and Fategarh.
Cloth blanket for putties.	22	1,000	Agra.
Melton Union	27	1,000	Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Dusootie grey.	36	1,000	Bombay.
Coat cloth, all worsted.	54	400	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Serge blue.	54	500	Fatehgarh and Agra.
Mosquito netting	various	1,000	Bombay, Lahore and Fatehgarh.
Cloth drab water proof for great coats Imported.	54	500	Bombay and Agra.
Flannel (union), grey, khahi, natural, white	various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore. Karachi, Calcutta and Madras.
		Nos.	
Sleeveless Jerseys	..	200	Agra and Lahore.
Durries.	..	300	Agra.
Woollen blankets	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Cap comforters woollen	..	prs. 200	Bombay and Fatehgarh.
Woollen mittens.	..	200	Bombay and Lahore.
Cotton khahi putties.	..	200	Agra, Lahore and Bombay.
Kit bags cotton canvas Indian Troops and British Troops.	..	200	Bombay, Patna, Agra and Lahore.
Khaki kullahs.	..	200	Bombay and Agra.
Flannelette vests.	..	200	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
,, shirts.	..	200	Bombay.
Superior English woollen vests	..	200	Bombay.
,, ,, ,, drawers.	..	200	do.
Webbing cotton khaki.	various	Yds. 500	Bombay, Agra and Lahore.
Tape, cotton, khaki, white, brown & drab	various	500	Bombay, Agra, Lahore and Karachi.
Foot bandages.	..	prs. 1,000	Bombay.
Pit Hats.	..	nos. 2,000	Madras, Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore.
Woollen khaki putties	..	prs. 200	Fatehgarh.

Enquiries regarding [illegible]ocks may be made as follows:—
For stocks at Agra, [illegible]tehgarh and Lahore, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Ka[illegible]miri Gate, Delhi.
For stocks at Bomba[illegible] Karachi and Madras, from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Nev[illegible] Customs House, Bombay.
For stocks at Calcut[illegible] and Patna from the Assistant Controller (Textiles), Calcutta.

All weights and mea[illegible]rements are approximate only.

All goods offered ar[illegible] subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being require[illegible] for Military purposes.

Samples may be obt[illegible]ned from the Assistant Controllers (Textiles), Delhi, Bombay, a[illegible]d Calcutta. Every reasonable care has been taken to select san[illegible]ples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the [illegible]asis of "Sales by Sample." Prospective buyers should therefore [illegible]btain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyer[illegible]on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores, [illegible]which may hereafter be declared Surplus will be notified from time [illegible]to time.

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER [illegible] for the Barsi City Municipality, [illegible] pay is Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 on approved service. Conveyance allowance is Rs. 15 p.m. Applications should state their age, educational qualifications and previous experience of Municipal work. graduate in Art and in Engine[illegible] will be preferred. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 5th Mar[illegible] 1920.

S. S. KATH[illegible]E.
President,
Barsi City Municipality.
Barsi, 5th January, 1920. 7617

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA.

WANTED—Early in June, 1920, a trained, experienced, CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAUGHTSMAN to serve as Engineering Drawing Master on Rs. 100—10—150.

Applications with testimonials and full particulars as to training and experience should be sent to the undersigned through the applicants' superior officer.

H. N. ALLEN,
Principal.

College of Engineering.
Poona, 10th January, 1920. 7726

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Subscription list will close on the 24th January 1920 or earlier, as may be decided by the Directors.
This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

MINERVA MILLS LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913.)

Capital Rs. 30,00,000

Divided into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each. Issue of 25,000 Shares.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS

Rs. 10 on Application
Rs. 10 on Allotment

And the balance in calls of not more than Rs. 20 each payable at intervals of not less than three months.

The Directors and their friends have applied for 10,000 Shares of the issue of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000, which will be allotted in full, 10,000 Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000 have been underwritten and 5,000 such Shares will be allotted in full, and the remaining 10,000 Shares of the nominl value of Rs. 10,00,000 are now offered to the public for subscription.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON. MR. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, C.I.E., Merchant, Bombay(of Messrs. Lalubhai Sama das & Co.)
H. H. LAKIN, ESQ., Merchant Bombay (Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Limited.)
JEHANGIR N. GAMADIA, ESQ., Merchant, Bombay.
NANABHAI TALACKCHUND, ESQ., Broker, Bombay.
K. S. RAMSWAMI IYER, ESQ., Merchant, Bombay (Agent, Aurangabad Mills, Limited.)
D. N. SIRUR, ESQ., Merchant, Bombay (of Messrs. N. Sirur & Co.)

BANKERS :

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.
THE BANK OF MADRAS, MADRAS AND BANGALORE.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Graham's Building, BOMBAY
MESSRS. K. S. AIYAR & Co., 89, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. LITTLE & COMPANY, BOMBAY

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. N. SIRUR & COMPANY, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY

REGISTERED OFFICE :

HENSHAW'S BUILDING, No. 9, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Prospectus.

The Company has been formed for the purposes set out in the Memorandum of Association, and primarily for the purpose of erecting and establishing in Madras a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill fully equipped with all modern appliances, and of acquiring or erecting Ginning and Pressing Factories in the neighbouring cotton districts.

The Madras Presidency comprises many districts growing good stapled cotton, suitable for spinning fine counts of yarn, and most of the cotton centres are within easy reach of Madras. At the present time far the greater part of this cotton is brought to Bombay for consumption by the local Mills or for export to Europe and Japan.

Madras is situated in a central position and the Presidency is one of the largest consumers of yarn of counts from 20s. and upwards, and also of indigenous piece-goods, which are now mostly supplied from the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Mills. The direct sea communication which exists between Madras and Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, moreover, offers additional convenient markets for yarn and piece-goods.

It is proposed at the outset to start the Company's Mill with about 20,000 spindles and 300 looms, making due provision for future extensions.

No difficulty is anticipated in securing a suitable site for the Company's Mill at a reasonable price, and labour is abundant.

The estimated outlay in the erection and equipment of the Mill is Rs. 22,00,000 made up of Rs. 6,00,000 for land and buildings and Rs. 16,00,000 for machinery and plant, thus leaving a sufficient margin for working capital, and in view of the undoubted opening which exists for the development of the Cotton industry in Madras, where the number of Cotton Mills now working is very small, it is believed that a reasonable return upon the Company's capital may safely be expected, even though the present abnormally good times for the Cotton industry cannot be expected to continue indefinitely, and conditions again become what may be termed normal in the light of past experience.

The usual period occupied in the construction of a Cotton Mill is approximately two years, and there is no apparent reason why that period should be exceeded in the present case.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION.

The minumum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 15,000 Shares.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION.

10,000 Shares out of this issue have been underwritten for a commission at the rate of two per cent. on the amount thereof, and such commission is payable by the Company.

AGREEMENTS.

The following Agreements have been entered into :—

(a) An Agreement dated the nineteenth day of December 1919 made between Manilal Chhaganlal Bakshi, Jesingbhai Dayabhai Jivraj Devchand and Ratilal Bhagwandas Gandhi of the first part, Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of the second part and the Company of the third part, whereby the Company adopts the Agreement of the seventeenth day of December 1919, entered into between the said Manilal Chhaganlal Bakshi, Jesingbhai Dayabhai, Jivraj Devchand and Ratilal Bhagwandas Gandhi of the one part and the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur of the other part in relation to the beforementioned underwriting, and the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur is discharged from all liability under such Agreement.

(b) An Agreement dated the nineteenth day of December 1919 (being the Agreement referred to in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company made betwen the Company of the one part and Dattatraya Narayan Sirur and Sundrabai Dattatraya Sirur carrying on business in partnership in Bombay under the name, style or firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Cmpany of the other part, whereby it is agreed that the said Dattatraya Narayan Sirur and Sundrabai Dattatraya Sirur and other the persons or person for the time being constituting the firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company and their successors in business or assigns shall be the Managing Agents of the Company upon the terms and conditions appearing in the said Agreement for the term of thrity years from the date of the registration of the Company and thereafter until they shall resign or shall be removed from their office by a Special Resolution of the Company, but with liberty to the Managing Agents to resign such appointment and to retire from the Managing Agency at any time by twelve calendar months' notice in writing to the Company, such notice to expire at the end of any financial year of the Company. The remuneration of the Managing Agents under this Agreement is fixed at ten per cent upon the annual net profits of the Company as therein defined, and an allowwance of Rupees One thousand per month.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS.

Mr. D. N. Sirur as a partner in the firm of Messrs. N. Sirur and Company is interested in the remuneration to be paid under the foregoing Agreement (b).

QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS.

The following are the provisions of the Articles of Association of the Company as to the qualification anp remuneration of Directors.

108. The qualification of a Director of the Company (other than the Ex-officio Director, a Special Director or the Debenture Director) shall be the holding in his own right of at least Fifty shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rupees Five thousand. A first Director may act before acquiring his qualification, but shall in any case acquire the same within one month from his appointment; and unless he shall do so, he shall be deemed to have agreed to take the said shares from the Company and the same shall be forthwith allotted to him accordingly.

109. The remuneration of a Director for his services shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rupees Fifty for each meeting attended by him ; and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors, may be paid to any one or more of their number for services rendered by him or them in signing the share certificates in respect of the Company's original capital or any further or new issue thereof, or any Debentures issued by the Company, and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration (if any) as the Company in General Meeting shall, from time to time, determine ; and such remuneration and further remuneration shall be divided among the Directors in such proportion and manner as the Directors may from time to time determine and in default of such determination within the year, equally.

110. The Directors may allow and pay to any Director who is not a *bona fide* resident of Bombay and who shall come to Bombay for the purpose of attending a meeting, such sums as the Directors may consider fair compensation or for travelling expenses, in addition to his fee for attending such meeting as above specified ; and the Directors may from time to time fix the remuneration to be paid to any member or members of their body constituting a Committee appointed by the Directors in terms of these Articles and may pay the same.

132. If any Director shall be called upon to go or reside out of Bombay on the Company's business, or otherwise perform extra services (which expression shall nclude work done by a Director as a member of any Committee formed by the Directors), the Board may arrange with such Director for such special remuneration for such services, either by a fixed-sum or by a percentage of profits or otherwise as may be determined by the Board, and such remuneration may be either in addition to or in substtution for his remuneration above provided, and the Directors shall be entitled to be repaid any travelling or other expenses incurred in connection with the business of the Company.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The Preliminary Expenses payable by the Company are estimated at Rs. 30,000 inclusive of underwriting commission but exclusive of brokerage.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above Agreement can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Comany's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus, and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES SHOULD BE MADE UPON THE FORM ACCOMPANYING THIS PROSPECTUS AND FORWARDED, DIRECT TO THE COMPANY'S BABNKERS, THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY, OR THE BANK OF MADRAS MADRAS OR BANGALORE, TOGETHER WITH A REMITTANCE OF THE AMOUNT OF THE APPLICATION MONEY.

This issue of shares is subject to the condition that the Certificates of the shares will be completed and ready for delivery within eight months after the allotment of the shares.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Mysore Mills, Bangalore, or from the Company's Bankers named above.

BROKERAGE.

Brokerage will be paid at the rate of one per cent in respect of accepted applications bearing bona fide brokers' stamps other than applications received from or through the Underwriters.

Dated, Bombay, the nineteenth day of December 1919.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.
H. H. LAKIN
JEHANGIR N. GAMADIA
NANABHAI TALACKCHUND
K. S. RAMASWAMI IYER
D N. SIRUR.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOOLAM HUSSEIN ABDUL HUSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the under-mentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari Land or ground of the Oart called "MOOM" together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Boarh Cross Lane at Lower Colaba, within the Town and Island of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 415 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 749, and Street Nos. 17—23 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Thakar Morarji Chatoor and now of Damodar Lakhmi das, on or towards the South by the said Borah Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the house formerly of Burjorji Mancherji Unwalla and now of Vithal Sayanna, on or towards the West by the house formerly of Haji Mulla Mahomedji and now of A. M. Pinto and which said premises are now and for some time passed have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHA & PAPA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7752

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MISTRI MAJI HOOSEIN WAHEDINA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Land or ground being a portion of the land or ground described in the schedule B hereto with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar Road, outside the Fort, containing by admeasurement 840 square yards or thereabouts be the same 9 square yards more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Land Revenue along with other lands under Collector's Old Nos. 98, 582 and New No. 12923 Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1/2022 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 782 (2) Street No. 142 A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Jan Mahomed Latiff, on or towards the South by a public passage, on or towards the East by the property of Narondas Tribhowandas Patel called "Shri Hari Building" and on or towards the West by the property belonging to the Vendor but agreed to be sold to Abdulla Haji Mahomed Khatri and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1920.

MALVI MODI RANCHODDAS CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
7748

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 16TH JANUARY, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of January, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street. (Where the kit has been removed for sale, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, tapestry, upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned combination cottage piano, with pianola, large 54 by 30 Chubb's safe, Oliver typewriter, electric ceiling fans, partition, screens, silver vases, etc., file cabinets, English cabinets, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, easy chairs, perambulators, gent's bicycles, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. Brunnett, Esq., and others

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th Jan. 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A GOING CONCERN.

AUCTION SALE OF ALL THE STOCK IN TRADE OF AMERICA-INDIA DAIRY SUPPLY CO.

On MONDAY, the 19th January, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at all the stock in trade of the America India Supplying Co., at there Rooms at Sandhurst Road at Vishram Mansion opposite Madhaospram including. Butter tins, salt bags, champian butter worker, marble tables wooden kegs tables, Chains, name boards, hand cart, stool tabels, cupboard, clock, weighy scars pot water making machines, brass pots, and etc., with its good will.

The above is on view between 4 and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE 50 PACKAGES BLEACHED MULLS.

C. C. C. J. SUIT NO. 2201 OF 1919.
Sheth Haridas Muliji ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Messrs. Harnaryan Baynath Defendant.

On FRIDAY the 15th January, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Vithalwady at the baling press of Dossa Musa by order of Seth Hardidas Muji pursuant to the power of sale contained in the decree and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Harnandraj Baijnath.

50 packages bleached mulls No. XXX of Messrs. Greanes Cotton and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 13th January, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

If you want your Daughter to Marry for Money

Don't let her see

Clara Kimball Young

IN

"The Price She Paid"

A splendid picturization of the Great American Novel.

And for the Women who have yet to face such a task as which lies before

Is Marriage Woman's Highest Aim ?

THE DIVINE

Clara Kimball Young

As the bought wife who meets three men.

THE FIRST MARRIED HER
THE SECOND FINANCES HER
TO THE THIRD SHE PAYS THE PRICE.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.

"Land O'Lizards"

featuring

Anna Little and Frank Borzage

GOLD, since time began, has been the cause of greed, hatred and blood-lust among mankind. It has separated the best of friends. It has inflamed the passions of men and women. It has created feuds without number. It has caused the death of thousands. Never perhaps, has the evil it can do been better illustrated than in

"LAND O'LIZARDS"

AMUSEMENT

THE EXCELSIOR

LAST WEEK! LAST WEEK!!

To-day at 9-30 p.m.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN Presents FOR A SHORT SEASON

BANVARD'S American Musical Comedy Co.

25 ARTISTES 25

MOSTLY GIRLS

Presenting

A Repertoire of the Up-To-The-Minute American Musical Comedy Sensations and Successes.

Roaring Comedy—Pretty Girls—Popular "Jazz" Songs—The Latest Dances—Beautiful Costumes.

To-day Tuesday 13th at 9-30 p.m.
"VAUDEVILLE"
"POT POURRI."
Wednesday 14th
"KING OF PATAGONIA."
Thursday 15th
"OH PAPA."
Friday 16th
"VAUDEVILLE"
"SCHOOL DAYS."
Saturday 17th
"STEP LIVELY."
Sunday 18th
"OFF TO THE FRONT."

Booking at ROSE and Co., up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT
TO-NIGHT

Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in five reels.

FRANK KEENANAN
FRANK KEENANAN
FRANK KEENANAN
IN
IN
IN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN
THE MASTER MAN

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

French President's Visit to London.

LONESOME LUKE COMIC.

Times: 7-0, 8 45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra Shows on Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m.

" Annette of the West "

A picture of extraordinary Scenic Beauty and a story of Wonderful romance and adventure. The hero is a dare-devil athelete and the most wonderful rider seen in a whirlwind of dramatic thrills.

" Annette of the West "

will hold any audience spell-bound from start to finish, and we have no hesitation in saying that

" Annette of the West "

is a production that will make a lasting impression on the hearts of all who see th thrilling picture drama.

OUR BOYS IN GERMANY Topical in 2-Reels.

Your favourite Picture Place

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Offers this week

THE FIRST INDIAN SOCIAL PRODUCTION

Stinger Stung"

By Patanker Friends & Co.

Timings as usual Prices as usual.

Coming Next Week

Wolves of Kultur

Pathe 15 Episode Serial

featuring **LEAH BAIRD & SHELDON LEWIS.**

THE GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD

THEBEST CINEMA THEATRE BOMBAY.

WHOM THE GODS WOULD DEOTRY.

Thrilling Drama of

HUMAN PASSIONS

Horrors of the Great war

Shows at 6-30, 8-30 and 10-30

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.) Every Nigh

Shellar's Royal Circus

100 Animals] and [30 Artists

For the convenience of the Family Residents of Girgaum, Bhuleshwar and Khetwadi,&c AT

The Open Ground of the Globe Cinema near Gol Pitha, Sandhurst Road.

To-night at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Matinees on Wednesdy, Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Students at Half Rates for the Matinees only

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 10 Box 4 Chairs. Single Chair Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. I. Gallery As. 8.

T. G. SHELAR, *Proprietor.* J. W. WALLETT, *General Manager.*

To-night at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.) Every Night.

Prof. Deval's

GREAT INDIAN CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

New Amusements.

—from Kalbadevi, Ramwadi to Naviwadi.)

SETH AGIARI ROAD.

(Near G. T. High School)

Wednesday, Saturday and at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Admission Rs. 3, 2, I, & 8 annas.

V. D. DEVAL—Proprietor.

PANDIT. K M. VELANKER Agent.

T AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. JAMES'.

tro-Tonic Pearls

positively cure sleeplessness, brain fag, incapacity, disinwork, study or business, general all results of overwork and dismisuse of premature old age and slight effort, these Pearls neutral and almost a miraculous

of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0. of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0. annas four extra.

AGENTS.

INDIAN DRUG AND COMPANY. MBAY.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, Jan. 7th

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	-- --	115
" Mutton "	-- --	110
Central Tone of Tallow Auction	..Firm at fulprices	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

Bombay Jan. 12.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 556 for Fully Good Broach, April-May and advanced to Rs. 558, remaining at about this price for some time, with Fine Oomras January Rs. 486/87. Later on Broach improved to Rs. 559 and the to Rs. 560. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 559½, and shortly after Rs. 561¼. The price then advanced to Rs. 564 on Commission houses buying, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 564½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 565, declined to Rs. 564½ and closed as under.

Ready cotton was steadier with a moderate demand for Oomras styles.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	567½
Fully Good Bengal	Jan.	499
Fine Oomras	"	485
Fine Oomras	Mar.	481½

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 12th JAN. 1920

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach Bengal	Jan.	507
Fully Good Broach Bombay	April-May	564
Fine of Oomras	Jan	493
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	478

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	420	405	385	Ready.
M.G. Oomras No. 3	463	463	473	..	"
Central Provinces No. 1	523	523	503	..	"
" " 2	523	513	493	..	"
M.G. Southerns	..	..	..	..	

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th Jan. 1920:

Cotton	12,038	bals.
Wheat	5,158	Cwts
Linseed	37	"
Rape, etc.	84	"
Gingellyseed	10,471	"
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	12,760	"
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	6,913	
Myrrabollams	3,195	"
Cottonseed	12,669	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	148	"
Jowar	411	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	188	"

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 12th

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	2 3 11/16
Bank Demand	2 3 3/4
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	2 4 1/2
Fcs. Demand	440
American Dollars	231
Hongkong "	1261
Shanghai	171
Japan	114
Singapore	103

Market Steady

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 12.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 27-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 11/16.
D. D. on London 2/3 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 3/4.
D. D. buying London 2/4 1/8.
D. D. on France 490.
Credit 3 Msd/a 500.
T. T. on Japan 113.
60 D/s it Japan 103.
D. D. on Hongkong 226 1/2.
D. D. on Singapore 171.
D. D. on New York 202.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan Income Tax-free 94/12.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/8.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 71.
6 per cent. Port Trust short dated 100/4.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 69.
6 per cent. Municipal short dated 101.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 69.
3½ per cent. Ready 60.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 85.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to [illegible].

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The Share Market was closed.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Advance 2050, By. Cotton 1100, By. Dyeing 2900, By. Uniteds 1935, Century 980, Cen. India 4400, Colaba 2800, Crescent 555 x.d., Currimbhoy 1080, David 1475, Fazulbhoy 1560, Finlay 1210, Indo. Malwa 710, Kastoorchand 2100, Kohinoor 3240, Madhowji 4160, New Great 912/8, New City 2700, Pearls 1110, Shapurji 390, Sholapur 11000, Simplex 1170, Swan 1260, Swadeshi 4100, Tata Mill 1600, Alcock 1245, By. Burma 915, By. Burma New Issue 365, By. Tramway 1065, By. Steam 547/8 x.d., Ind. Cement 635, Katni Ord 360, Katni Defd. 1650, New India Insurance 38, Tata Ord 225, Tata Defd. 1107/8, Tata Hydro: 1235, Tata Oil 425 pr., Tata Bank 59/8. Tata New Ord 95 pr, Srindia Steam 25/12pr, Jupiter Insurance 13 pr, B. I. G. Insurance 10pr, Vulcan Insurance 2/8 premium.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON:

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

		Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		11,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		--
" Sales of East Indian		--
" Imports		--
Mid: American Spot		30.36
Egyptian F.G.F.		57.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	36.03
	May	34.57
	July	32.92
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	35.37
	May	30.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

Markets	To-day's prices
Jan.	27.45—55
Feb.	26.65—45
Mar.	25.75—80
April	24.95—40
May	24.05—15
June	21.40—35
July	22.71—28
Aug.	21.98—15
Sept.	21.30 No change.
Oct.	20.49+ 9
Nov.	20.09+21
Dec.	19.10+33

Tone of Futures :—Near Quiet dista t arrivals Steady.
" " Spot :—Easier fair demand

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS:

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.

M.G. Bengal Good		18.00
" " Fully Good		16.75
" " Fine		19.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good		21.10
" " " Fully Good		21.85
" " " Fine		22.70
" Broach Good		24.85
" " Fully Good		25.10
" " Fine		25.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan 10th:

Future at New York Mar: -- -- -- 36.07

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan 6th.

Rates %	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	--
" 2 months hence	--
Closing Tone of Silver:	--
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent since 6th Nov. 1919	
Discount Rates 3 m/m.	5 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 3 m/m.	5 3/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
" " 6 "	6 1/2
Interest Day to Day loans	3 1/2
7 days market loans	4 1/2
Consols 2½ %	51 1/4
Rupee Paper 5½ %	86 3/4
Indian Stock 5½ % Closing Loan	91 1/2
Government Securities 5 %	93 1/2
Bar Gold London at Paris Francs	41.50

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£83
Hongkong Shanghai Banking	£128

WAR LOANS:

London, Jan 7th.

Funding Loan 4 %	576
Victory Loan 4 %	981
1925 New	891 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 7th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Quoted	59
Barletta Russo—62 lbs.	No offered.
Australian—61 lbs. Quoted	61

SEEDS.

Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Paid	£28½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Sellers	£22½
Toria Rapeseed:—Jan.-Mar. Buyers	£46

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	£134
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£117
Copper Braziers	£107
Yellow Metals'	18½
Hard Spelter	50

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec.-Jan. Buyers	36
Do. July Aug. Value	64/6

Tone:—Firm.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec.-Jan. Buyers	32
Do. July-Aug. Buyers	65

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar: Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. Paid	2/10½

Tone:—Easier.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 10th Jan. 1920.

LIABILITIES:

		Rs.
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,14,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	4,67,2 ,310	
" Deposits at Branches	91,14,471	
		4,98,35,781
Other Deposits		28 29,93,694
Post Bills		12,720
Sundries		27,76,641
	Rs.	35 69 18.396

ASSETS.

Government Securities		3,03,81,090
Other authorised Securities		17,38 230
Credits on Government and other authorised securities		2,13,61,314
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities		16,17,88,081
Bills Discounted and Purchased		2,40,49,734
Dead Stock		16,86,273
Stamps		18,619
Bullion		—
Balances with other Banks		2,65,788
Sundries		14,46,818
Cash		11,26,42,619
	Rs.	35,69,18,396

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colours

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R. Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder,
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 5 Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.eConc., RFF, RFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B. 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BX, F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Prima Orange R Paste
Prime Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R. Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diazamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G,
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper D
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange R
Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LR
Light Acid Brown L

Samples and Quotations application.

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Rogay Building, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY.

Teephone No. 4052 & 3658.

Telegrams: "MAMADOKAP"

ELECTRIC

CYCLE & MOTOR CYCLELAMPS.

These Lamps are the best procurable. They have a key switch. The key can be taken out and put in the pocket to prevent tampering with the Lamp. Cycle Lamp with one Dry Cell Rs, 20. Motor Cycle Lamp with two Dry Cells Rs. 30.

Packing and V. P. charges extra.

One Dry Cell gives a total of about 50 hours of light, Two Dry Cells give 100 hours light.

EASTERN ELECTRIC & TRADING Co.,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT,

Post Box 459, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "EASLEKTRIK, BOMBAY"

Also at KARACHI, LAHORE & AMRITSAR.

ACHES.

IN THE CHEST

Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.

RUB ON THE CHEST

Oman's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain) for quick relief mighty quick.

Rs. 1-4-0 / post free

Anglo-Indian Drug&Ch. Co.

155 Sk. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

FREE! FREE!!

A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calender for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ, (B.) 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

A CLEAR, BRIGHT, NON-GREASY LIQUID.

PROMOTES GROWTH OF HAIR.

Invigorates the glands and acts as a tonic to the hair roots. Prevents hair splitting or falling out. Dandruff and Scurf disappear after a few applications of "KOKO" simply sprinkled on the Hair, then gently rubbed in a downward direction and thoroughly brushed.

Keep a bottle of "KOKO" handy, use it night and morning; you will be really astonished at the improvement shown after fourteen days' regular treatment.

You can obtain "KOKO" at any Chemist or Stores.

SALSETTE DEVELOPMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Though there is the much talk about the exodus into the suburbs one has not reflected how to facilitate it. From one there to Borivli many may be seen seeking out for plots. At Malad for instance which a correspondent once rightly said was the "Hyde Park" of Salsette with his beautiful gardens palacial bungalows and vastveslas of Shettias, Bunias and Marwadis different syndicates Housing Companies are offering Rs. 10 per square yard to no purpose. The introduction of Town Planning Act there has made it suitable like Bombay to live in. Why not these while there is to much "Dum-Dum" the Railway authorities run up trains that go as far as Andheri to as far as Borivli. Twice invite more Banias from Mandvi and Marwadis for Mubadevi. I hope the authorities and above all Government will see to it. Let this be an incentive.—Yours, etc.,

ARTOOR TUITOOR.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

is the exquisite work turned out by

Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS

of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,

Goldsmiths and Jewellers,

249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."

TELE. No. 949.

of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article ought of us.

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Lectur eon "The Reform Act and Our Work," by Mr. P. K. Telang at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

Lecture on "The Reform Act and Our Work" by Mr. P. K. Telang at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel, at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting. 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, Jan. 15.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 16.

Evening party to Lord and Lady Sinha, Shanti Bhavan, Peddar Road, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever loving memory of our infant son Joseph Mary, who died on the 15th January 1919. Inserted by the sorrowing parents Mr. and Mrs. L. D'Souza.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

The Band of the 1-13th G. I. P. Railway Battn. (I. D. F.) will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana commencing at 6-30 p.m., to-day.

PARTY TO LORD AND LADY SINHA

Mr. Narottam Morarjee will give an Evening Party on Friday, the 16th instant, at 9-30 p.m. at shanti Bhavan, Peddar Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. steamer Ganges Maru left Colombo on the 11th and is due here on the 15th instant.

INDIAN BOYSCOUTS ASSOCIATION

In aid of the above Association, the Gandharwa Natak Mandlali will stage sangit Vidya-Haran to-morrow at 8-30 p.m., (S.T.) in the New Elphinstone Theatre. Tickets are available at the Mandali's residence at Grant Road, and will also be sold at the Theatre at the time of the performance.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

There will be an *"at home"* in honour of the Hon. Sir P. Rajagopala Achariar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., on Wednesday next at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in the club premises, Ramchandra Mansion, Girgaum.

LAD YOUNG MAN'S UNION.

An ordinary meeting of this Union will be held in Lad Wadi to-day at 8-15 p.m., (S. T.), when Prof. Hiralal L. Kazi will deliver a lecture on "The Rising Generation and its attitude towards the Questions of the Day." Mr. Mansukhlal Atmaram Master will preside.

LECTURE ON "AMRITSAR CNOGRESS

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the Home Rule League a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. M. Munshi on the "Amritsar Congress," tomorrow at 9 p.m., (S.T.) in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel. Mr. Narandas Purshottamdas will preside.

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL UNION POONA

On the eve of the commencement of a new era of national activity with the grant of responsible government in view, the need of harmony and cooperation in public life is felt more keenly than ever. Recent happenings in this part of the country and elsewhere have clearly shown the necessity of making a conscious attempt to smoothen the relations between castes, creeds and parties. An association of men who, while belonging to different parties, are prepared to further the spirit of harmony and progress by coming together purely on the basis of common citizenship is therefore a need which it is intended to supply by starting. "The Independent Liberal Union."

The objects of this Union are:—

(a) To secure for all persons full and equal rights of citizenship, irrespective of race, creed, class or caste.

(b) To do away with all disabilities and inconveniences in the civil life of any community by methods of compromise.

(c) To purify public life by creating an influential public opinion unbiassed by considerations of caste, creed, party or personality.

A CONTRADICTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am instructed by the General Committee of this Association emphatically to contradict the statement of certain members of the Social Service League which was reported in your paper this morning, to the effect that the Millowners' Association had asked the League to intervene and place before the General Committee of this Association the demands of the mill operatives.

2. My Committee has not empowered this League nor any other Organisation or individuals whatsoever to act as intermediaries in the settlement of the present dispute. The issue is clear, viz. whether or not the whole industry shall be at the mercy of a few malcontents who form but a very small minority of the general body of operatives.—Yours, etc.

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.
Millowners' Association.

FLYING FROM BOMBAY TO POONA.

Captain Carroll writes to the Asiatic Petroleum Company, (India) Ltd., as follows:—

"It is perhaps needless for me to eulogize upon the virtues of "Shell" aviation spirit, as no doubt you have received many testimonials from all sources, both during the War, before, and after it, concerning the unparalleled qualities of "Shell" spirit, but at the same time I would like to assure you that during my recent flight from Bombay to Poona, the special Aviation petrol supplied by your goodselves struck me as being as near perfect as could be, for on examination of the plugs after two and a half hours' flying there was not the slightest sign of carbonization on the points despite the fact that the jets of the carburretors are rather too large for aeronautical work in this country, and therefore had the petrol not been of a very excellent quality, a very rapid carbonization of the plug contacts would have resulted." (Advt.)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DRAFT ADDRESS TO LORD SINHA ADOPTED.

A SATISFACTORY BUDGET.

DR. SUKHIA'S EFFUSIONS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding. Mr. Haveliwalla's motion for the prohibition of the export of cattle, owing to the recent abnormal rise in the prices of milk, etc., was referred to the Committee, which is considering the high prices question in the city.

Some controversy was raised in regard to the draft address to be presented to Lord Sinha and Dr. M. B. Velker was of the opinion that controversial points had been raised by a non-political body like the Corporation....He objected to the Reform Act being called "the first measure of responsible Government", etc, and wanted some other phrases to be deleted. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas did not think there was anything controversial in the Address, and was of the opinion that there was a tendency to create quarrels where there was not the least necessity. Dr. Velker's amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder and the original motion was passed.

"AN INTOLERABLE SITUATION."

Mr. A. A. Haveliwalla asked for priority and moved that the following be sent to the Committee for report:—

That the attention of Government be invited to the recent abnormal rise in the prices of milk, meat, mutton and beef creating an intolerable situation which is likely to be accentuated by the large export of cattle outside India and they be requested to arrange for the issue of orders for a strict prohibition of export of cattle outside India and they be requested to arrange for the issue of orders for a strict prohibition of export of cattle outside India from any port or place.

Mr. Haveliwalla hoped the Corporation would send it to the Committee already sitting. Meetings had already been held in the city and the question was an urgent one.

The motion was carried.

ADDRESS TO LORD SINHA.

Mr. P. C. Sethna asked for priority and moved that the draft address to Lord Sinha might be adopted.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded.

Dr. M. V. Velker said he was in entire agreement that an address should be given to Lord Sinha, but he did not like that the Corporation should commit themselves to any admission. In the third paragraph there were some objectionable words. There were two schools of thought in politics and so far as he was concerned he would draw their attention to the fact that the Congress had already pronounced that the scheme was not satisfactory; that the demands made were not satisfied and that the scheme was disappointing, inadequate and unsatisfactory. There was a moderate class of politicians and they thought otherwise. The Corporation which was not a political body should not give its adherence to one or the other school. In paragraph 3 he objected to the following words (in italics: "Of the many services you have rendered to this country, the part you have taken in shaping *the first measure of responsible Government, etc.* The Congress had objected to this at the Amritsar Sessions, and it was a controversial question. The Corporation should not give its opinion one way or the other, as it was not a political body. He also objected to the words "in shaping this Reform Bill has been a most notable as that would be giving an opinion on the Reform Bill. The speaker also strongly objected to the words "prove themselves worthy." Why should the Indians prove themselves worthy now? They had proved themselves worthy for centuries past? He suggested that the words "demonstrated their fitness" should be inserted for "prove themselves worthy."

Mr. Sethna: It is your view.

Dr. Velker admitted it was his view, and he wanted the words to be deleted. These were the only two things to which he took exception; the Corporation was a non-political body, and it had no right to give expression to views which were either moderate or extremist.

As there was no seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

MR. H. P. MODY.

Mr. H. P. Mody said Dr. Velker had put forth his objections in a most fair manner. So far as possible they had avoided controversial points. In the matter of a person who occupied a high and responsible office as that of Under Secretary of State for India, it was impossible to be absolutely non-controversial. But they had got to see that the Corporation did not express its opinion one way or the other on a controversial question. He thought they had expressed no political opinion.

"TENDENCY TO QUARREL."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas endorsed the opinion of Mr. Mody that the address was non-controversial. With regard to the point made out by Dr. Velker regrding the measure not being the first measure of responsible Government, he begged to differ from him. He referred the Corporation to the declaration of August 20, in which it was stated that the policy of British Government was to give responsible Government to India. The Reform Act which had been passed by both the Houses of Parliament was the first measure towards the fulfilment of that declaration to give responsible Government to India. Therefore, they were not saying anything controversial in the address. He thought there was a tendency to quarrel where there was no necessity for a quarrel and the show of party feelings. He had witnessed the magnificent services Lord Sinha had done to the cause of India, and he did not think there was any-Indian who had done a greater service to India.

The motion was then passed.

HAPPY BUDGET.

The Budget estimates were then taken up and the discussion was resumed by Dr. K. E. Dadachanji who said they had spent lot of money on roads, but still they were far from satisfactory. Even as regards water supply no English town would be satisfied with what they got from their present water department. Then why were the Executive comparing Bombay to an English town as regards the expenditure. He thought the general taxation should be reduced by one or half per cent, as there was a large surplus.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said a good provision had been made for the proper supply of water, and there were arrangements to be made for further hospital accommodation; these were the satisfactory features of the Budget. He thought motor service should be introduced instead of the present bullock service, and better provision should have been made for that purpose. He thought the time had come for the telephone services being conducted by the Municipality instead of by a private company as at present.

Dr. D. B. Master did not think that any reduction had been made in the expenditure by the introduction of motor lorries besides there have been *kutchra* depots established all over the city. These lorries were doing the greatest harm to the city and the roads. He thought the period of Municipal loans should be extended from 30 years to 60. In England the period was even extended to so much as 80 years.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said the introduction of motor service would certainly be more advantageous to the city than a bullock cart service, which was slower. Besides, the contractors robbed the Municipality and the animals were starved to death. He was of the opinion that a trolley service should be introduced for the removal of the *kutchra* to Deonar. He was absolutely disappointed with the supervision of milk supply in the city. It was a fraud and the milk was worse than it ever was during the last fifty years. Not only was the quantity very bad, but additions of harmful and poisonous chemicals were made to the milk. He asked, how many prosecutions had taken place of these *gaolies*. The milk was absolutely water, and how many of these fraudulent men had been sent to the jail!

Mr. S. C. Dhondy, and Dr. M. C. Javle also spoke.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla thought the budget was a satisfactory one. He complained of the darkness in the streets in the northern parts of the island. People were afraid to move out of doors after dark and all sorts of black-guardism was practised in the open streets. Something should be done to put matters right.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Budget was a highly satisfactory one.

THAT "WRETCHED" ACT!

Dr. Sukhia objected to the Budget being called a satisfactory one, simply because there were no proposals for increased taxation. He thought the Rent Act had done a great deal of harm to the middle class widows, although it might have done some good to the people. It was a wretched Act.

Mr. Boman Behram thought the Budget was a happy one and the income and expenditure sides had been well-balanced.

After some further discusion the Corporation adjourned

WORKERS AND EMPLOYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that the mill-owners are inclined to attach undue weight to the question whether the strike was perfectly constitutional. It is impossible to believe that a whole body of workers, especially those who are responsible for giving the lead to the movement by first striking work could think of resorting to that desperate expedient without communicating their views to the employers in some form or other. Even granting for the sake of argument that the workers gave no notice of their intentions in whatever form one is at a loss to understand how the menacing attitude of the employers towards these unfortunate men can be justified under any circumstances. These are not the days when we could expect these illiterate and ill organised members of our society to proceed to their business in a quiet philosophical manner, waiting for months and years for the redress of their grievances. The prices are jumping up by fits and starts and there is no knowing how ghee will be sold to-morrow or what phenomenal prices might be proclaimed in the afternoon for rice and *dal*, or to what extent the prices of sugar might be rushed up in the course of the next week. Every day brings new difficulties and unseen obstacles their honest endeavour to make both ends meet and to question under these circumstances the legitimacy of their strike is most unfair as it is ungenerous. It was a feeling of despair and the instinct immediate action such as overpowers a man who is on the point of being drowned which urged them on to the strike and impelled them to choose their sudden yet decisive step. In view of these considerations the employers are bound to put the most favourable interpretation upon their apparently unjustifiable conduct. It is highly probable that under more stable circumstances with respect to prices and conditions affecting daily life the workers would have found time to go through all the conventions of a systematic strike. If the situation is abnormal it has resulted from abnormal conditions. Nevertheless it would have been most creditable on the part of employers if they had met the situation promptly and in a spirit of mutual good will. But it is most cruel on their part to be laughing at their mistake in not giving them notice of their strike and thus adding to their sense of injury by asking them to resume work unconditionally on pain of forfeiting their pay for the days of the strike. It is obvious to what side public sympathies are drifting and the responsibility for all the evils involved in the prolonged continuation of the strike lies undoubtedly with the employers.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, Jan. 9. M. M. PIKLE.

STOPPAGE OF COW-KILLING.

HINDUS THANK MOSLEMS.

MEETING IN BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League a crowded meeting was held on Sunday evening at Madhav Bagh, when Shree Mata Shankaracharya of Sharada Pith presided. The meeting was conspicuous by the attendance of several Mahomedan gentlemen.

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty, Secretary of the League, expressed his regret for the inconvenience caused to some of those present and hoped that the proceedings would be conducted in most orderly manner.

Mr. Luxmidas Tairsey expressed his joy to find Shrimat Shankarchaya presiding that evening where they met on a religious question. (Applouse.)

GOOD SIGNS.

With the recitation of a sloka in Sanskrit, the president opened the proceedings of the evening. He said that the propaganda for stopping cow-sacrifice commenced only a month back. There was unity on that occasion between the two leading communities. Hindus appealed to Mahomedans not to kill cows and that community acceded to their request not only on the occasion of the Bakar-Id-Day but on other festive days also. They then gave up killing cows at the sacred places of Hindus. (Cheers.) Those were the good signs for the nation, for the Bharatvarsha. From his point of view there was great need for unity and it was implicitly necessary for the betterment of the country. The president then appealed at length to all the people to achieve unity so as to enable them to fight for liberty. He congratulated the Moslem League for passing the resolution.

Mr. Chaganlal P. Nanavaty then read messages of sympathy received by him, after which Mr. Manekchand Vyas sang some songs.

THANKS TO MAHOMEDANS.

Mr. Lallubhai Javeri, Vice-President of the League then proposed the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting convened by the Bombay Humanitarian League under the presidentship of Shrimat Jagatguru Shri Raj Rajeshwara Shivji of Sharda Pith expresses its thanks to Hakim Ajmal Khan, President of the Moslem League and other Mahomedan leaders for their speeches in favour of prohibitory cow-sacrifice and to the All-India Moslem League for passing a resolution recommending all Mahomedan brethren to stop cow-sacrifice on the Bark-Id Day and further requests all Muslim brethren to remain firm to it."

In asking the audience to accept the resolution, the mover referred to the lead given by Mr. Gandhi with regard to the question of Cow-killing. With love at heart, Mr. Gandhi harmonised himself with the Mahomedans and succeeded in his aim of saving the lives of cows. As there were many speakers to follow, the mover concluded his speech by appealing all the communities not to kill cows, and asking the audience to pass the resolution.

Mr. K. J. B. Wadia, in seconding the resolution, said that though there were so many communities in India still all believed that God was only one. Though various peoples ruled over her, still India was always united and, as a Parsee, he was there that evening to show the feeling, of his community towards the question of cow-sacrifice. At present they, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees—formed a triangle and they will make it a square by winning the sympathy of British people who ruled them. The speaker then referred to the orders issued by the great Emperor Akbar in which he prohibited killing cows, goats, etc. He wanted all the people to take that question seriously so that the lives of so many dumb creatures would be saved. Dadabhoy Nawroji once said that Hindus and Mahomedans were the two eyes of India and they must prove so by uniting strongly. On that very morning he read the Koran and found some chapters devoted to cows and cattle. In those chanters it was advised not to kill those dumb friends of the human race.

All should work hard to set free the dumb and mute creatures and then the spiritualism of India would work over Britain and thus the whole nation would be given the liberty they were longing for.

In conclusion, Mr. Wadia congratulated the Moslem League for passing a resolution protecting the cows and supported the resolution.

THE NEW ERA.

Mr. Mawji Govindji further supported the resolution by saying that he felt sure that the promised new era had really commenced as he found there Hindus and Mahomedans gathered together that evening. He asked the audience to go back to the days of Bengal's Partition when Sir Bampfilde Fuller was the Lieutenant-Governor. The Moslem League was started only then and there were some agencies intentionally started to have a break down between the two great important communities of India. But the unity was strengthened instead of being weakened and in later times, in 1911, they witnessed the Mahomedan delegates coming from Jubbulpore to meet their Hindu friends at Prayag—the sacred place of Hindus. The unity became still stronger in Delhi in 1918, when Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya asked the Mahomedans assembled in the Congress pandal to kill him but not to kill the cows and then all those assembled there shed tears. If Moslem brothers were happy they were happy and if the latter were injured they were injured. The speaker then made a reference to the Punjab affairs and asked the people to put their mite to build the proposed national temple at Jallianwalla Bagh. He was happy to note that the lives of thousands of cows were going to be saved and much more so for the unity they had secured. Mr. Mawji then congratulated the president for the part he was playing in protecting the lives of the cows.

The President then announced that Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey had become a patron of the Humanitarian League by paying Rs. 1,000.

The resolution was then put to vote and was passed unanimously amid loud cheers.

RELIGION MEANT SUCCESS.

Mr. Harjiwan K. Mehta moved the following resolution:—"That this public meeting convened by the Bombay Humanitarian League recommends all Hindus to hold public meetings, in their respective cities and towns, to thank their Moslem brothers for their resolution and request them to stand firm to it."

In asking the audience to accept the resolution, the mover made a reference to Martial Law in the Punjab and said some officials thought that that would be a severe lesson to the Indians which they would not forget for at least 50 years, but God was there to defend their case and it was only in Amritsar that the Mahomedans passed a resolution acceding to the wishes of their Hindu brethren in return of which the Hindus joined them in the Khilafat movement. In his opinion, where there was religion there was success. If they saved the lives of cows those very cows would wield a great influence upon the authorities who were to decide the fate of Turkey and in some respects, the speaker was sure, there would be some success. They must prove only by unity that they were for liberty,—for *swaraj*.

Messrs. Nanabhai Upadhya, Gordhandas Vissandas and Somabhai Rawal of Ahmedabad supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Somabhai then conveyed the message of sympathy from the head of Swamy Narain Sect.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Shrimat Shankarcharya, who then made a speech in Hindi said that they were not only to congratulate the two communities but even thank the American Company for if it had not purchased cows nothing would have come to light. The average number of cows sold per day came to 35,000 and hence there was the scarcity of milk and ghee. The previous night, the speaker had been to Anand and discussed the question of sacrifice for a third time. In his opinion everybody should drink milk and in order to drink milk he even went to the Himalayas in a rickety health of his. The nation's mentality would be strengthened if all would drink milk and preserve milk. It was only due to the scarcity of milk that the new generation was found weak and, moreover, the luxurious life of Bombay had added a good deal to that state of theirs In his opinion, cow-selling was a greater sin than girl selling and they ought to put a stop to it. The leaders of the country whoever they may be should take a lead in protecting cows and on that depended the betterment of the nation. From His Majesty the King down to the poor there was great need for milk and they should put to work all their means to get it. Not only *sadhus* and *gurus* should preach that but even the people of different sects and creeds should preach it. The speaker then conveyed congratulations to the Mahomedan community for its prudent judgment and hoped that in it was the salvation of mother India.

Mr. Lallubhai Javari thanked the president of the evening after which the proceedings terminated amidst cries of Vande-Matram" and "Hindus-Moslem Unity."

A MARTIAL LAW VICTIM.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 11.

The general public is anxiously awaiting the release of Lala Lalchand Falak, a well known Indian journalist of Lahore and a convict of the "Lahore Conspiracy Case". His wife has addressed the Viceroy on several occasions and recently too she has invited Governments' attention to it.

A MUNITION CONTROLLER IN TROUBLE.

CHARGES OF FORGERY CHEATING ETC.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day the Public Prosecutor applied for process against Mr. C. S. Waite, Deputy Controller of Munitions on charges of forgery, cheating, criminal breach of trust, theft and receiving illegal gratification during the years 1917 to 1919. He said that over four lakhs of rupees worth of material had been found missing from the Munitions Depot at Narkuldanga.

The Magistrate requested the Deputy Inspector-General of the Bengal C. I. D. to enquire and report.

(Continued from column 4.)

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

REVISED RATES OF PAY.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCALES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 12.

A press communique states:—

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has been pleased to sanction revised rates of pay for officers of the Indian Civil Service holding executive posts with effect from the 1st December, 1919. From that date onward there will be scales of pay, a senior and a junior scale. Officers will draw pay in the senior or the junior scale according as they are holding superior appointments or not.

The scales will be as follows:—

1st year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 450; 2nd year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 500; 3rd year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 550; 4th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 600; *or any earlier* year 5th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 650, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,000; 6th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 700, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,050; 7th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 750, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,100; 8th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 800, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,150; 9th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 900, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,200; 10th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 1,000, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,275; 11th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 1,100, *Efficiency Bar*, 12th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 1,200, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,425; 13th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 1,300, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,500; 14th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 1,360, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,600 for Madras Collectors only; 15th year of service, inferior scale per mensem Rs. 1,420, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,700; 16th year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,800; 17th year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 1,900; 18th year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 2,000; 19th year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 2,050; 20th year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 2,100, Rs. 2,150; 21st year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 2,150, Rs. 2,200; 22nd year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 2,200, Rs. 2,250; 23rd year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 2,250, Rs. 2,400; 24th year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 2,350, Rs. 2,500; 25th year of service, superior scale per mensem Rs. 2,350, Rs. 2,500.

Note 1. Every officer drawing pay on the time scale will also receive, if he be of non-Indian domicile, an overseas allowance as follows:—Rs. 150 from 1st to 7th year of service inclusive, Rs. 200 from 8th to 11th years inclusive, Rs. 250 from the 12th year to the end of the time scale. Beyond the time scale overseas allowance will cease and the pay sanctioned will be the same for all incumbents.

As an exception to this general rule, all Indians now in the Indian Civil Service and those appointed as the result of the next five open competitions in the United Kingdom will be regarded as eligible for the overseas allowance.

The term "emoluments" is used hereinafter to express pay plus overseas allowance.

Note 2. Officers will become eligible for the increments of Rs. 50 shown in the 2nd and 3rd years of the time scale on passing the 1st and 2nd departmental examination respectively, and will remain on Rs. 700 (or Rs. 550 if not eligible for the overseas allowance) till the completion of their 3rd year.

Note 3. The above time scales will cover appointments now graded as Assistant Commissioners, Assistant Collectors and Joint Magistrates or Sub-Collectors, all of which, with the exception named in paragraph 3 below, will be classed as inferior, and Deputy Commissioners or Magistrate Collectors, and District and Sessions Judges or Divisional Judges, Additional Magistrates and Additional Judges and such appointments as are graded with Magistrates and Collectors or Deputy Commissioners and District and Sessions Judges which will be classed as superior.

DUTY ALLOWANCE.

Except as provided below, all officers on the general time scale holding superior judicial appointments, will draw a duty allowance of Rs. 150 a month in addition to their emoluments under that scale. Judicial officers serving in the Madras Presidency will draw this allowance in addition to the emoluments permissible under the general time scale and not in addition to those admissible under the scale sanctioned for Madras Collectors.

The following numbers of District and Sessions Judges will draw pay outside the time scale, of Rs. 3,000 a month:—

Madras	... 2
Bombay	... 1
Bengal	... 3
United Provinces ...	... 3
Punjab	... 2
Burma	... 1
Bihar and Orissa	... 2

They will not draw the overseas allowance or the judicial allowance of Rs. 150

First grade Sub-Collectors in Madras will draw emoluments in accordance with the superior time scale, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,000.

The pay of first grade Commissioners in Bombay will remain unchanged. The pay of the Municipal Commissioners in Bombay will continue to be regulated as at present. All other Commissioners except the Commissioner of Kumaon will in future draw Rs. 3,000. No change has been made in the pay of Financial Commissioners and Members of the Boards of Revenue.

CHIEF SECRETARIES.

The Chief Secretaries to the Governments

(Continued in column 5.)

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MAHOMEDAN BOY MESSING

A MAHOMEDAN BOY named Ahmed Mohamed Mahmud Awazi, aged 14, residing with his father at Sitaram Building, Crawford Market, has been missing since Friday evening. The boy when last seen was wearing black coat and pant, a fez, and watch-and-chain. He is fair-complexioned and has a scar near an ear. He knows Persian and Urdu. Anyone giving information about the whereabouts of the boy to his father Mohamed Mahmul, (G. Block, 3rd floor), will be rewarded.

"REFORM ACT AND OUR WORK."

UNDER the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Mr. P. K. Telang will deliver a public lecture this evening, at 6-30 (S. T.), at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel on "The Reform Act and our Work." Mr. K. Natrajan will preside.

KANJI DWARKADAS,
Hon. Secretary,
N. H. R. League.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, January 13 1920.

THE MENACE OF RACE-WAR.

The menace of race-war is rapidly materialising in East Africa and Indians have, as a result of their helplessness, to watch in sorrow the spoliation of their own people in that "protectorate." Till we attain the dignity of self-government, we shall fail to exercise the undoubted powers we have as citizens of a great country, of safe-guarding the honour of our own people in other lands. The greatest infamy of the world is the ruthless exploitation of weaker peoples by men who are consumed with greed and insensible to moral principles. The deadset against the Indian community in East Africa by the white residents of the country has made it one of the plague-spots of the Empire. We claim some moral fervour from Englishmen who, after their denunciation of German policy in African colonies, are bound to protest against the outrage now developing in East Africa. About the rights and wrongs of the position of Indians in East Africa, and their claims to security, it would be superfluous to discuss today; for it is a brief and hardly complex chapter of history with which all people are familiar. Indians settled in East Africa, they toiled and built up the country; by a Royal Charter which accorded to them the rights of unmolested existence, the territory was taken over by Britain. Then came the clash of greed and with it the threat of helotry which is now levelled at the community. As we said, there is no complication of issues, as the history of settlement is very recent and very simple. The question now is whether the Indian subjects of the King in East Africa should expect the safe-guarding of their elementary rights or agree to the dishonouring of the Royal Charter which promised them protection. For, there is no middle course between protection and slavery, as change can only be a matter of time. If the matter is left to drift, we shall witness history repeat itself and the wrong now committed will gather momentum and crush out the community. In place of "claims," we shall soon have to face prescriptive "rights," and the evil has therefore to be quenched at its inception. If the opportunity of weighing claims is now let pass, the struggle will grow into a chronic and blood-stained tragedy, till the community is wiped out.

Events are developing rapidly. Mr. Andrews' cable to Mr. Gandhi warns us against the immediate danger of a law designed to thrust the Indian out of East Africa. A Bill has been drafted, called the Removal of Undersirables Ordinance of 1919 to be passed next Monday. In East Africa, legislation is passed by ordinances of the Governor with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. There is of course no prospect of dissent on the part of the Legislative Council when an ordinance empowering the Governor to kick out "aliens" is proposed. Indians will not fail to notice the deadly sequence of events. A body called the Economic Commission, consisting of course of Europeans, explored the field and pronounced on the "moral depravity" of Indians. In reply to a question put by Mr. Bennet, recently, concerning the offensiveness of the report, it was stated that the Commission was not exactly authoritative. But who is there to check the Governor-in-Council at Nairobi from being influenced by the theory of moral depravity, when the white community is determined on the business of persecution and expropriation of property? For one full year, Indians have been protesting against the policy of repression and the Government of India have not yet spoken of anything done by them. Sir Benjamin Robertson will, of course, visit East Africa, but by the time the medicine comes from Irak, the man bitten by the snake, may die. And the ordinance, now being passed, is a deadly stroke against the Indian community. Any person in East Africa, not being a "native," is liable to ejectment by the notice of the Governor in Council. The European immigrant is, of course, not liable to be victimised and the threat is against Indian settlers who have been, in advance, convicted of moral depravity. "I regard the proposed ordinance," says Mr. Gandhi, "as the first definite legal step towards the reduction of the Indian to complete servility." What is his crime? It is the fact that he settled in the country, developed it and has now become the object of jealousy on the part of the white settler to whom is open the short cut to wealth of taking over his belongings. As Mr. Gandhi says, the white settler has captured the executive and is assailing the Indian through executive action.

Mr. Andrews' after examining the report of the so-called Economic Commission, is of opinion that no evidence has been got to establish the "moral depravity" of Indians. We know it is a base invention made for the purpose of penalising the Indian and taking over the fruits of his labour. Instead of securing to him the priority of rights which is his due, the white settler would not even recognise the legality of his presence and the security of his possessions. Is there any fairness in the growing persecution of Indians? "The Fatherhood of God and the Divine Purpose of the World" which are the themes of Imperial appeals, become blasphemous mockery in the mouths of statesmen if they do not now intervene and forbid violence of this kind. How is the honour of British citizenship protected if the despoliation of Indians in the Empire is allowed to go on under gross pretexts of "moral depravity?" We hope Indians will refuse to admit the validity and righteousness of a law which is not fairly designed to protect rights but to infringe them, and court the imprisonment and shame which are put as penalties of disobedience. "The eternal validity and truth of those spiritual forces which are the one hope of the permanent foundation of world-peace" cannot be conserved by the persecution and plunder of law-abiding people. The situation is critical and fearful possibilities are ahead. We appeal to the Governmeht of India to bestir themselves immediately and ask for a postponement of the Bill through the proper authorities, so that it may not be rushed within a few days. A law once passed for a sinister purpose is hard to repeal. The public must immediately take note of the danger and press upon the Government of India the need of intervention. Political associations and public bodies should appeal to the authorities in India and Britain to see that the hand of the East African Government is stayed.

BRITAIN'S VICTORY IN PEACE.

With a national debt of about £8,000,000, with prices at a level twice or thrice as high as that of pre-war times, with a depreciated pound sterling resulting from an unfavourable trade balance, and with a huge amount of revenue that has to be raised by additional taxation to meet the enormous expenditure of Government, the financial and economic prospect in Great Britain is rather depressing; and it has led publicists to address patriotic exhortations to their countrymen and solemn counsels to their rulers regarding their duty at the present juncture. Various suggestions have been made in the Press and in more permanent literature as to how the national debt ought to be reduced and if possible be wiped off, how wealth production and exports may be increased, how the inflated currency may be contracted how the conflict between Capital and Labour may be put an end to, how, in short, the economic situation may be restored to peaceful stability. Government are accused of extravagance, ignorance and incapacity, profiteering is deplored and condemned, luxurious living is cursed, economy and thrift are enjoined and the mass of people are exhorted to work hard and save the nation from impending disaster. Mr. M. de P. Webb, late Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, has joined in this chorus of condemnation and exhortation and produced a small book ("Britain Victorious" A plea for Sacrifice. P. S. King Sons, Ltd.) which he significantly calls "A Plea for Sacrifice" in the sub-title. Mr. Webb is by no means a stranger to the reading public in India, having written a goodly number of books like "India and the Empire," "Britain's Dilemma," "Advance India!" He commands a facile pen and a forceful phraseology. He is an Imperialist in the sense that he wants that full advantage should be taken of the material resources of the Empire and that this organization should be placed upon a sound and strong footing. Mr. Webb has been a frequent contributor to the press in India and has advocated currency and financial reform. He was one of those, it may be recollected, who wrongly contended that India had not made such financial sacrifices during the war as she ought to have made and urged a larger contribution in money to the Empire than this country was actually making. In the book before us, Mr. Webb analyses the economic and financial position of Great Britain, points out the imminent danger in which the nation stands if the proper remedies are not applied in time and makes certain proposals as to how the State and the people can attain salvation by putting forth determined efforts in the right direction.

Britain came victorious out of the war, Mr. Webb says, because her people possessed certain peculiar qualities and brought them to bear upon the prosecution of the struggle and he is convinced that she will triumph over the difficulties confronting her on the threshold of the new era if those qualities are again displayed. As regards the war debt, he pleads for a voluntary abandonment by the people of a portion of their war assets. He observes: "Let us frankly recognize that by no financial jugglery can the sacrifices of war be confined to the battlefield. They must be fairly shared by the whole nation. The willing renunciation of all pecuniary profits made directly or indirectly out of the nation in war time, and of such further sums as the wealthy can very easily spare would probably relieve the United Kingdom of at least one-half of its huge war debt. If such voluntary sacrifice be not forthcoming, Mr. Webb would ask Government to undertake compulsory monetary service or forced levy. In fact, he feels that the old ideas about free competition, individual invitation and self-interest as forces making for a stable economic superstructure, must be abandoned and the State must, in the changed conditions, play a more active role in the industrial organization and operations of the nation. The quantity of money put into circulation and the credits created by banks for financing the war, have contributed to a rise of prices, and Mr. Webb wants that in the future, issue of currency should be regulated and strictly controlled by the State. According to him, the money of the future will be mainly paper money, gold being retained simply for the adjustment, when demanded, of international indebtedness. The State is to maintain a Price Index Number showing all fluctuations in the purchasing power of money and, the currency is to be constantly mainpulated in order to keep prices steady. Mr. Webb wants a big State Bank to help Government and people in their currency and financial operations. The Bank is to advance capital for remunerative public works out of deposits or by the issue of new additional currency. He repeats the view expressed by Mr Herbert of the U. S. A., about the urgent need of larger production and the deflation of currency. To sum up, he wants a drastic reduction of expenditure all round, opportune and voluntary sacrifices on the part of the people, greater industrial activity and extended State regulation and control. He suggests nothing that is new. Whatever he proposes, has been urged many times before. What is new in his book, will not be endorsed by economists as being unsound and impracticable.

The point of Mr. Webb's book lies in the earnestness of its plea and the strength of the appeal he makes. In scientific quality, it is not to be compared to the writings of Mr. Hartley Withers or Prof. Nicholson, for instance. The main body of the book takes up only 50 pages; the supplement covers as many as 75. The supplementary portion of the book deals principally with the elementary economic principles underlying the points discussed by the author, and his excuse is the fact that economics and finance do not appeal to the majority of readers on account of the unattractive form in which they are presented. Mr. Webb, therefore, goes to the very root of the matters and explains what is capital and what is money and proceeds to amplify the propositions laid down in the earlier part of the book. One would have thought from his contributions to the Press and his evidence before the Chamberlain Commission of 1913, that he did not regard the Indian currency system as satisfactory; but he refers to India, in his new book, as having been, for many years, "ahead of Great Britain in currency matters." The explanation is to be sought in Mr. Webb's peculiarity of losing sight of other considerations when he is full of a thing and riding his hobby horse, oblivious of all theoretical and practical pitfalls on the way. He is like a zealous counsel making the most of his client's case, good, bad or indifferent. But he never lacks vigour, enthusiasm and perseverance. These qualities are fully reflected in his book and his appeal to the British public and Government to take up the problems of financial and economic readjustment in a patriotic and serious spirit, is inspired by a high motive and couched in impressive language.

Notes of the Day.

The Strike.

Some of our millowners, are, we understand, innocently surprised that there are not a large number of workmen arraying themselves as leaders and formulating their demands without the association of their friends, and a few, at least, are inclined to be fractious over the authenticity of the demands now put forward. The fact is that a considerable number of leaders from among the class of workmen are still nervous of declaring themselves because of the fear of subsequent victimisation. We say it, on reliable authority, that workmen are, thanks to their lack of organisation, afraid of stepping out of the mass. The apprehension is natural, and they feel there is some safety in numbers as they recede in one combination. Those whom workmen call leaders are liable to be marked as ring-leaders by employers, and we are told that after the last year's strike a few at least of the leaders happened, on nominal allegations, to lose their job. It might have been a coincidence, but workmen naturally see fatality in coincidences. Workmen are in the same way exceedingly apprehensive of the attentions of the police.

Sir George Lloyd's Duty.

We know that in all the centres where meetings were held there were associated a large number of leaders—a fact which makes the demands authentic and worthy of recognition by employers. It is no use trying to exploit the comparative anxiety of leaders to keep themselves in the ranks and declaring that the men do not know their own minds. They do and their demands are there for the millowners to discuss without being super-fastidious about the organisation and leadership of the employees. Meanwhile, the situation is far too serious to be dealt with in the manner in which the millowners are disposed to treat it. They seem to be deaf to the voice of humanity, much less of reason, justice and fairplay and it is time something was done to bring home to them the necessity of an immediate settlement. We fully endorse the sentiments and views expressed in Mr. Baptista's letter which we publish elsewhere. Sir George Lloyd must intervene at once and appoint a Committee such as is suggested by Mr. Baptista and, through its instrumentality, secure the satisfaction of the just and modest demands of the strikers.

An Englishman's Ideals.

We congratulate Mr. Campbell-Howes of Calcutta on his reference to journalistic decencies in this country in the course his speech at the Moderate Conference in Calcutta. Anglo-Indians are so soaked with prejudice and intolerance that they have, on the whole, lost their sensibility to the rules of fairplay, and it is well that once in a way a European tries, howsoever vainly, to admonish his fellow-countrymen on the grossness of their ethics in public controversy. The "Englishman" is never tired of harping on the Semitic decadence of Mr. Montagu. In its contempt of Indians, it has few equals in India. Till there is a better perception of the real mission of Britain in India, these journals will continue abusing Indians and those who befriend them, without disturbing the equanimity of officials whose tolerance is in this respect infinite in its measure and in its safety to offenders. This is what Mr. Campbell-Howes said:

"The tactics of those who decry Mr. Montagu and his fine work are as old and transparent as they are despicable. The untruthful vilification of an opponent is now recognized all the world over as the decadent politicians' confession of the weakness of his case. It is unfair methods such as these which have brought reactionaries into such disrepute among the people of India, and I venture here to declare that unless the journalism in India conducted by my own countrymen is purged of its gross unfairness, its narrow-mindedness, its betrayal of the ideals of every honest Englishman, the regrettable bitterness that has pervaded politics in India, will not die out."

We hope prolonged acclimitisation in the country will not alter his honest ideals as an Englishman because it is the atmosphere which converts the best of radicals into the worst of reactionaries.

Discriminative Treatment.

Mr. Montagu's Semitic extraction was revolting to the nostrils of the "Madras Mail" in the spacious days of Mr. Welby. As old romancings are apt to be forgotten, especially after the protestations of William Vincent at the Press Act Resolution in the Council, that he saw no ground for the complaint of discriminative treatment, we quote the following from Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's "Government of India":—

"Loyal as India is, the "Madras Mail" states that she must not be allowed volunteer lest she should turn her arms against the English; this atrocious article is passedby Government, which does not care to protect its Indian subjects from the grossest insult. The "Madras Mail" despite the war, takes the treasonable line of abusing the Coalition Government in a way which would land its editor in gaol if he were in England but here the Government never dreams of checking it, although it holds up his Majesty's Government to hatred and contempt. It keeps the vials of its wrath for a paper which has dared to demand Home Rule, and has demanded it so effectively that the whole country rings with the cry."

But the cry was not music in the ears of the bureaucracy, and if the fomentor of hatred and disaffection was spared it was for the simple reason that officialdom had such honest mental affinities with the scribe that they failed to detect any cause for action.

Mr. Welby.

Speaking of the salad days of Mr. Welby, it would be interesting to know of his future intentions. The European Association is puzzled at his non-appearance. He himself has after a couple of years of lucrative secretaryship, given them a little document containing his mighty deeds in Britain and their general inutility. Asked as to what happened to Mr. Welby, the president of the Association, Mr. Morgan, gave a mournful reply touching Mr. Welby's disappearance. We quote from the "Englishman":—

The President in reply said that it had been a bitter disappointment to him and to all of them that Mr. Welby was not present that evening. Time after time he had written and telegraphed to Mr. Welby to attend this meeting. Recently he received a letter from Mr. Welby resigning on account of family and political reasons as well as his health. Personally he (the President) thought that Mr. Welby saw better scope for his ability as Home than as the Secretary of the European Association. Mr. Welby knew that he (the President) had been ill, and that the Council had great difficulty in carrying on the work when the President and the Secretary were not there. He told Mr. Welby that whatever the latter decided to do at Home he should come out here for the annual general meeting and when that was over Mr. Welby could tender his resignation or go Home with the sanction of the Council. He was sorry to saw that Mr. Welby had not done so. The matter was now under the consideration of the council and there will be a meeting in a few days to decide what action should be taken with regard to Mr. Welby not coming back.

The President wanted Mr. Welby to come and give an account of his stewardship and that gentleman is not very keen on personal explanations. As to what should be done against Mr. Welby's recalcitrancy, is now a matter of delicacy. Why not try the *Habeas Corpus* and work for the production of the person of the missing gentleman?

LABOUR UNREST IN BOMBAY.

CAUSES AND CURE.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")

An important thing to bear in mind in studying the question why the textile and other operatives in Bombay have been compelled to resort again after the lapse of a year, to the uncongenial weapon of going on strike is that such a movement on their part has been forseen both by the mill-owners as well as by all those who are interested in the welfare and organization of Indian Labour. As a morning daily paper in this city, which is by no means unwilling to justify the present attitude of the mill-owners, recently remarked, the public has a right to form its own opinion regarding the conduct of the operatives and it is just for the purpose of giving the public an accurate idea of the causes which have brought on the present strike that the following observations are made. One of the mill-owners has indeed pointed out that he foresaw the possibility of the workers going on strike and he had recommended the Mill-Owners' Association to sanction a general increase of 25 per cent. in their wages. The charge that the capitalist has been taken unawres by the worker is absolutely unfounded. There is however greater truth in the assertion that the workers had not agreed in formulating their demands.

Three Distinct Grievance.

But it must be pointed out that the unions which came to be established about three months ago have in no unmistakable language declared that they wanted redress of three distinct grievances. First, there was the housing difficulty, that led on to the question of exorbitant rents. This difficulty was aggravated by a second one, that of the phenomenal increase in the price of foodstuffs. This brought on the third difficulty, that of securing an immediate and substantial increase in their wages so as to cope with the higher rents and higher prices. The question of hours of labour was at that time a subsidiary one, as was the question of holidays. It is mere camouflage on the part of the capitalist press in this country and particularly in this city to insinuate that the operatives have made the question of holidays and cessation of work on Sundays as a main feature in their demands. Now after a continuance of the strike for more than a week the operatives have been able to formulate their demands and one notices, as indeed, men of experience like Sir Dinshaw Wachha did not fail to notice years ago and also to point it out, that the crux of their demand is that they should get just a living wage at least, before they can give any assurance that they will not have to resort time after time to the strike weapon. They consider that the cost of living has risen in some of the necessities of their life not by hundred per cent. but in particular cases from 200 to 300 per cent. They consider that the question of giving them a bonus as also of giving them a grain allowance does not by any means solve the difficulty, because, these become only very temporary palliatives. What is essential is a permanent increase in their wages as there is no immediate chance of a decline in the price of foodstuffs.

An old Demand.

What are their dmands then? It is unnecessary to point out that they consist in asking for a permanent increase of 50 per cent. on the actual pay in addition to the 35 per cent grain compensation allowance, in demanding a reduction in the hours of labour, a recognition of definite holidays, an assurance that their wages would be paid before a particular day every month and, lastly, a demand for payment for strike days. Now it is necessary to take a comparative view of the situation. Has there been any essential difference in the demands of the opera-

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE PUNJAB WRONG.

NOT TIME YET FOR CONSIDERED JUDGMENT.

MR. MONTAGU'S REPLY TO BRITISH COMMENTS.

THE KHILAFAT ASSURANCE RE-EMPHASISED.

"INDIA'S TREMENDOUS INTERNATIONAL AND IMPERIAL ADVANCE!"

TRIBUTE TO LORD SINHA.

APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

MR. MONTAGU INTERVIEWED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. midnight, Jan. 12.

Mr. Montagu, interviewed by a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," emphasised the termendous advance which India had made, internationally and imperially, during the last year. Mr. Montagu paid tribute to the remarkable degree to which Lord Sinha, had won success and confidence in the House of Lords. He said that the reception of the Government of India Bill in India had been satisfactory. It was true that an important section of the Indian opinion regarded it as inadequate. and a considerable section of the European opinion regarded it with misgiving, but from newspapers and from innumerable telegrams, from representative bodies and individual leaders and princes, he deduced an unanimous determination to work the new scheme for all it was worth, and to make the most of the opportunities afforded, and thereby earn a further advance.

Referring to the carrying out of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission, Mr Montagu emphasised that the services were vital to the progress and good government in India. He hoped that no more would be heard of the regrettable disposition in some quarters to grudge the pay to Service men. . . This was a record of which England and India might well be proud.

HUNTER COMMITTEE "REPRESENTATIVE AND IMPARTIAL."

Referring to the recent comments in the English newspapers on the evidence before the Hunter Commission, Mr. Montagu said he was determined to say nothing about the cause of troubles in the Punjab in April or the matters which were causing anxiety and perturbation in England. He emphasised the high-standing representativeness and impartiality of the Hunter Committee.

CAUSE OF DELAY IN ENQUIRY.

With regard to the complaints regarding delay in the assembling of the Committee, Mr. Montagu pointed out that it was impossible to conduct the enquiry except in cold weather and the time had not been wasted. for all concerned had been busy in making careful investigations with a view to presenting the evidence. With regard to the complaint that the British Public and the India Office were ignorant of the details of the occurrences until the evidence reached England, Mr. Montagu re-emphasised that, having decided that the Hunter Committee should inform the public of the events in detail, the India Office had nothing to do but await the results of the inquiry.

OFFICERS' "TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY."

Mr. Montagu reiterated that the report would be published as soon as it was received, and it would be unfair to form conclusions from the short summaries or excerpts from the long evidence published in newspapers. It was reprehensible to anticipate the publication of full documents and the finding of enquiry. Public must be bear in mind, the terrible responsibility resting on the officers ,civil and military, for the prompt action in fulfilling the duties to communities in their charge in a dangerous situation of this kind, and. however disquieting any features might be the public should give His Majesty's officers support to which they were entitled. This aspect of the case must be kept in mind in a natural anxiety for the reputation of the British Government for merciful and orderly administration and the anxiety for the lasting wounds which such drastic action must inevitably produce. The time for considered judgment would come when the Committee had reported. No comments should be made, nor action contemplated till then

TURKISH PEACE.

Referring to the Turkish Peace, Mr. Montagu emphasised that whatever decision the Allies arrived at, India might rest assured that the views held unanimously by all races and creeds, European and Indian, in India were being voiced by India's representatives at all deliberations in Paris and London. H. H. the Maharaja of Bikanir. Lord Sinha, H. H. the Aga Khan and himself had emphasised the wishes and the earnest plans of Indians Mohammedans with regard to the importance to them, and, therefore, to the Imperial interests of the Turkish peace.

EQUIPMENT OF INDIAN ARMY.

Referring to the comments on the Afghan Peace and organisation and the equipment of the Indian army, Mr. Montagu said that White Papers already published disposed, of, or explained, every specific allegation with regard to the medical arrangements. He had every confidence that the deliberations of Lord Esher's Committee. would give us an up-to-date army in which the Indians holding His Majesty's commission would find scope, and which would establish the Indian army firmly in the esteem of those whom it had so gallantly served in the past. India had given everything—more than she could afford to war. He was sure that the work of building up her army again not only to the same but to a higher level would be carried out.

AFGHANISTAN.

The situation with regard to Afghanistan was grave because Afghanistan could not be isolated from the movements of unrest throughout Asia and Russia. The Bolshevists menaced Asia as much as Europe, but he had every reason to hope that Afghanistan like Persia would find in due course that she had everything to gain from living on friendly relations with her neighbours and we would be justified in the eyes of the world in not attempting to get by conquest what was very difficult to obtain by that means, namely, goodwill of those with whom we only desired to remain on neighbourly and friendly relations.

INDIAN PAPERS FOMENTING DIFFERENCES.

Mr. Montagu very strongly deprecated efforts of some newspapers in India to foment differences of opinion between the Government of India and the India Office. He declared that on every matter of policy, Lord Chelmsford and he had kept and would keep consistently in touch. The work he described had been accomplished in full accord and the closest co-operation Lord Chelmsford deserved tributes paid him by all his well-wishers in India for his leading share in the work.

APPEAL FOR COOPERATION.

Mr. Montagu said he hoped that when the Indians were receiving new opportunities to serve India, the newspapers in India—Indian and European—would do all they could to avoid anything which might promote quarrels between the different parts of the administration or races in India. There was much reform, industrial, legal, judicial, and military, to accomplish in India and the co-operation would be necessary. Recrimination could only increase difficulties and make more dangerous the obstacles which partnership could overcome.

THE KHILAFAT.

MRS. HASRAT MOHANI'S SPEECH.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, Jan. 9.

Speaking on the Khilafat Resolution in the Congress, Mrs. Hasrat Mohani said that she was determined to address a few words regarding the Khilafat question, her weak voice notwithstanding.

"The question resolves itself into two factors. First, the Khalifa's sovereignty over Thrace, Asia-Minor, and Constantinople second, the Khalifa's suzerarity over self-Governing Jaziratzul-Arab, comprising Hedjaz Syria and Mesopotamia, the Sultan of Turkey being the religious head of the Mussalmans, who should possess sufficient temporal power, protect the Holy Places and maintain the integrity of the Empire and Khalif's dignity uncurtailed. However the Allied Powers, seem determined or about to determine to hand over Constantinople to European Powers, and internationalise Dardenelles the Key of Constantiople, and surviving European Turkey. They propose dismantling the Dardenelles forts, have already handed Syria to France, Mesopotamia to Britain. and even Hedjaz is under the nominal rule of the Sharif of Mecca, his real masters being British.

Judge yourselves. sisters. and brothers. what the Khalifa will have left him after he is deprived of Constantinople. the Holy Places. namely. Mecca, Medina, Jeruselum, Kasbala. Baghdad and other places? What can be a more aggressive interference with the Khilafat? Britain's responsible men continue to declare that they do not mean interference while entertaining such dsigns".

SLIGHTEST ENCROACMENT INTOLERABLE.

Mrs. Hasrat Mohani further said that the Sultan could not be reduced to the Pope's position. There were previous pledges regarding Asia-Minor, Constantinople, Thrace; and if they were not kept the Hindus and Moslems would soon learn to attach no credit to Britain's word and honour. Continuing she said. "The question of Jazirat.ul Arab has an importance all its own. Should an inch of its ground pass out of the Moslem possession the Moslems will neither have, nor give, any rest until its restoration. Let me put it in the clearest terms that the Moslems will tolerate no encrochment whatsoever, not even to the extent of an inch over Syria, Mesopotamia, Thrace, Palestine, Asia Minor or any other part of the existing Turkish Empire. Should Britain fail to support the Moslems' claim, they would cease to co-operate with Britain and refuse to go to war with the Moslems."

Mrs. Mohani concluded by appealing to the Hindus to co-operate with Moslems in this resolve; otherwise she would treat their lip sympathy unworthy of consideration.

CONGRESS AND AFTER.

PUBLIC MEETING IN AJMER.

(From a Correspondent,)
AJMERE, Jan. 12.

An enthusiatic crowded public meeting of the citizens of Ajmer was held at the Townhall, Sunday evening to welcome the Congress delegates and hear Amritsar accounts. Moulana Moyuddin presided. Mr. Kunwar Chandkaran Sarda Dayashanker, delivered speeches on the Congress and the work before the public. Mr. Gaurishanker expressed joy on the political awakening and preached caution. The resolutions of the Congrss were reaffirmed amidst acclamations.

Another public meeting will be held at Idgah on Sunday next to invite the political conference of Delhi and Rajputana to Ajmer.

Official and Personal.

The Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford lef Calcutta on the 11th and arrive in Delhi on the 15th visiting Benares *en route*. Their arrival at Delhi will be private.

BRITISH RAILWAY SITUATION.

WILL AUTUMN STRIKE HAVE BEEN FOUGHT IN VAIN?

"GOVT. UNABLE TO RECEDE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Recd. 4.45 p.m., Jan. 12.

In response to a summons by Mr. Lloyd Geodge respecting the railway situation Sir A. Geddes, the Minister of Transport, and Mr. Horne, the Minister of Labour, have gone to Paris, consequently the conference between railwaymen and Sir A. Geddes, which was fixed for January 12th, has been postponed until January 13th, when Sir A. Geddes will have returned with the Premier's views on the question. Moreover it is aniticipated that a cabinet meeting will be held on the 13th, and the decision regarding the rejection of Government's offer will be communicated on Tuesday.

It is pointed out in Government circles that if men's full demands were conceded, the nation would have fought the autumn strike in vain and it is regarded as probable that Government will be unable to recede from the position already taken up; while it is believed that the hostility of branches to the terms arranged with leaders is largely due to misapprehension. Meanwhile, it is noteworthy that in the recent speech in Birmingham Mr. Thomas described the offer as an immense advance and a fair and honourable settlement, which, the men ought to accept as it would bring untold blessings on the great mass of railwaymen.

CONGESTION IN BRITISH PORTS.

33 SHIPS AWAITING DISCHARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

At present 33 steamers, including large P. & O., British India, Ellerman, and Clan liners, are awaiting discharge in London. The total deadweight of tonnage is 261 thousand and value with the cargoes 27 millions sterling. Some ships have been idle for weeks. There is very serious congestion in the other principal ports in the United Kingdom.

BOLSHEVISTS' PROMISE TO AFGHANS.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

"The Times'" Peking correspondent learns from Tashkent, that the Bolshevists have agreed to cede Kushk and Merv to the Afghans in return for military assistance against Krasnovodsk. Bolhara and Khiva have been promised their independence if they join the Bolshevists.

CLAN MURDOCH FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

AFTER-HOLD FULL OF WATER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

BERMUDA.—The 'Clan Murdoch' fire is now controlled. There is a considerable amount of water in the after-hold.

SHAH TO VISIT BRUSSELS.

GALA PERFORMANCE AT HOTEL DE VILLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Shah will visit Brussels from January 14th to 16th. A gala performance will be given at the Hotel de Ville in his honour.

TREATY OF VERSAILLES IN FORCE.

ASSURANCE OF REPATRIATION OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

PARIS.—The Havas Agency states:—From yesterday at 4-15 in the afternoon the Versailles Treaty has been in force in all its terms. Germany becomes immediately liable for a large instalment for reparation. On returning to his chair after signing, M. Clemenceau when passing the German delegates, stopped and told them that he would give the order that very evening for the repatriation of German prisoners.

"DAWN OF A NEW ERA."

KING'S MESSAGE TO LONDON CITIZENS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Replying to a loyal message from the citizens of London on the occasion of the exchange of ratifications, the King has telegraphed to the Lord Mayor as follows:—

"With all my heart I reciprocate their hopes, and fervently pray that it will please God that this day may be the dawn of a new era, in which the people of the British Empire may for ever live at peace with itself and with all men."

DEATH OF COL. DENIS KEEGAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The death is announced of Colonel Denis Keegan.

HUNTER COMMITTEE REVELATIONS.

BRITISH PUBLIC THOROUGHLY ROUSED.

MR. HORNIMAN'S WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12.

"The Independent" publishes a letter from Mr. Horniman to a friend, dated London 17th Dec., in which he writes he hopes he is coming out soon.

Speaking of the Dyerian Massacre of citizens, he writes: "At last we have succeeded in rousing public here. It would be more fair to say perhaps that General Dyer has done it himself. We have spoken all over the country of the Punjab atrocities and Labour audiences are fairly familiar with them. But, it required, the worst story of all to be confirmed from General Dyer's own lips to shock the whole country. I do not suppose anything has created such indignations throughout almost every class and shade of opinion for years. We are working the Press for all they are worth, and they are eager for everything they can get. If there is any attempt to whitewash General Dyer and Sir M. O'Dwyer now, there will be a howl."

We are trying to get adjournment of the House moved, but Labour members are scattered over the country for by-elections and Independent Liberals are moved by Mr. Montagu's appeal to wait for full report of the Hunter Committee. It will be surprising, however, if this does not finish Lord Chelmsford as well as Sir Michel O'Dwyer, especially as Mr. Montagu is pretending that Lord Chelmsford kept him in the dark. Papers are furious with Reuter for letting them down over this and it has afforded an opportunity to let them know what Reuter habitually does."

Further Mr. Horniman writes, "I did my best to prepare the ground for revelations and certainly there has been unparalleled sensation. If only it had come a fortnight earlier, I think it would have had more effect on the Bill. I hope I am coming out soon."

Mr. B. G. Horniman, in his letter, dated the 18th Dec., addressed to another friend, writes:—

You will have seen from the cables I have sent that the public here have been thoroughly roused by the revelation of the Hunter Committee. People are so indignant and the papers so excited about it that I don't think there is any possibility of whitewashing Dyer, O'Dwyer, etc., now and they will, I trust, meet with their deserts. For once in a way opinion in England is thoroughly awakened about India. People here would never believe anything or listen to anything. But when a British General out of his own mouth tells the awful story of the Amritsar massacre. they have suddenly realised that things are very grave indeed. and they will now insist on knowing everything. I am doing my best to supply the papers with all the information possible and keep them up to the mark and we shall see, too, that Parliament does not sleep over it.

THE PREMIER AND PARTY.

LEAVE FOR PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4.45 p.m., Jan. 12.

Mr. Lloyd George left for Paris to-day, accompanied by S. Nitti, S. Scialoja, Mr Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Montagu.

THE PITTMAN ACT.

PROVISIONS TO BE EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4.45 p.m., Jan. 12.

Messrs. Montagu's annual bullion letter says it is reported that legislation is about to be introduced into the United States releasing Government from obligation to repurchase at a dollar per fine ounce equivalent of silver dollars sold under he Pittman Act and extending provisions of the Act to a further quantity of dollars. possibly ninety millions.

PARRAR AND MACINTOSH.

LEAVE HOUNSLOW FOR AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 4.45 p.m., Jan. 12.

Australian Lieutenant Parrar and Macintosh left Hounslow to-day, in the aeroplane D 59 on a flight to Australia.

LORD ALLENBY'S RECEPTION AT JEDDAH.

KING HUSSEIN PRESENTS SWORD OF HONOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

CAIRO, Jan. 7.—Lord Allenby to-day arrived at Jeddah on board His Majesty's ship Centaur. King Hussein received him on the pier and decorated him with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Mahda with jewels, and presented him with a gold sword of honour.

DEATH OF M. LAMMARSCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The death is announced of Lammarsch, formerly Premier of Austria.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S MANIFESTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Red. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 12.

Lord Robert Cecil in a manifesto on behalf of the League of Nations' Union says that the League exists. Whether it is to be a real thing or an imposture, all depends on the attitude of the peoples and not least of the British people. There is no time to be lost. The schemes of limitation of armaments must be worked out, the terms of the mandates settled, the mandatories appointed, and an international court of justice established. Moreover, the disquieting Russian situation the economic chaos of Europe, the defective financial provisions in the Treaty, and the early admission to the League of former enemy powers, are matters within the League's sphere of action, and the policy in regard to these matters must be settled. Lord Robert Cecil appeals for support in the shape of personal service or pecuniary contributions.

SCAPA FLOW SINKINGS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S ASSURANCE ABOUT GERMAN ECONOMIC INTEREST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.
Red. 1-45 p.m., Jan. 12.

The letter which M. Clemenceau handed to Von Lersner after the exchange of ratifications, records the asurance relative to the safeguarding of the economic interests vital to Germany in connection with the Scapa Flow reparations. The letter states that Allied and Associated experts think that the information on which the demands for four thousand tons of docks' material were founded, was erroneous, as regards the 80,000 tons of floating docks at Hamburg. If found so, the Allies will reduce their demands to three hundred thousand tons and even lower to the minimum of 275,000, if fully convinced of the necessity for the reduction. The Scapa Flow sinkings are not considered to constitute a war crime, for which individuals will be designated for punishment. In accordance with the Peace Treaty, Germany must immediately hand over 192,000 tons. A time limit will be given for handing over of the balance, not exceeding thirty months.

TATA BANK.

LONDON BRANCH TO BE OPENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Tata Industrial Bank will shortly open an office in London.

MR. GANDHI BEFORE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

MARTIAL LAW ORDER ABSOLUTELY UNJUSTIFIABLE.

ROWLATT ACT—LIBEL ON NATION.

OTHER EVIDENCE—NO REBELLION.

(From Our Special Representative.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

MR. GANDHI'S OBJECTION TO ROWLATT ACT.

At the Hunter Enquiry Committee on Friday, on Mr. Gandhi being examined:—

Pandit Jagatnarain began by addressing Mr. Gandhi as "Mahatma Gandhi" (Cheers) Questioned by him, Mr. Gandhi said he had no objection to the Government putting down anarchical crime. It was the duty of the Government to do so, but anarchical crimes, continued Mr. Gandhi, could be punished under the ordinary law. His fundamental objection to the Rowlatt Act was it constituted a libel on the whole Indian nation. As to the safeguards from experience he could say they were not merely illusory but dangerous traps. It made the executive still more irresponsible by deluding that there were safeguards.

Pandit Jagatnarain observed every political movement depended for its success on the number of followers. Mr. Gandhi agreed. Proceeding Mr. Gandhi said the Satyagraha movement was not started with the intention of embarrassing the Government while ordinary political agitation started with that object. If embarrassment to Government was the result of his activities Satyagrahis would face it. Mr .Gandhi also regarded the force of numbers was not necessary in a just cause and every man, be he high or low, could have his remedy.

The Pandit thought hardly one in a million ever received notice in higher quarters.

Sir C. Setalvad humorously observed that the Panditji forgot that Mr. Gandhi by fasting had brought the mill-owners of Ahmedabad to their knees. (Laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Gandhi said if Ansuyaben and himself were arrested both of them should be disappointed if there were no unrest. (Cheers) Only, that unrest should take a different form. Mr. Gandhi then said illiteracy among the people was deplorable, but he did not consider it any obstacle to the propagation of the Satyagraha doctrine. The danger came from half-lettered men. He had admitted the difficulty and not the impossibility of the task.

Hartal was no integral part of Satyagraha. They should resort to Hartal only when necessary. He tried successfully in connection with the deportation of Mr. Horniman and the Khilafat movement. The success of Satyagraha in South Africa was due to the fact that a large number of men and women went to jail, but there was no violence.

He admitted that numbers had to wait but it was the correctness of the movement that had gained it adherents from the highest ranks of society in South Africa. Mr. Gandhi then said his object was to give the anarchist class better and more spritual platform. Pandit, Jagatnarain, at this stage remarked that he did not agree with Sir C. Setalvad that if individuals took it upon themselves to disobey the laws it would cause embarssment to Government. The fact that a man was prepared to go to jail for the sake of his convictions, observed the Panditji, was indicative of highest training. In some cases moral preparation was necessary. Mr. Gandhi said even if there was a mass movement, it would not cause embarassment to Government.

Mr. Gandhi further answering questions said respect for law and order meant such laws as would conduce to the well-being of the community. It meant discrimination between good laws and state of lawlessness. He did not want blind adherence to any law. If there were Indian ministers responsible for preservation of law and order it would then be more open to the masses to secure respect for public opinion. English ministers had at least the benefit of ignorance on their side, but Indian ministers would have no such excuse (Cheers.) Mr. Gandhi said he knew instances of ministers somehow making themselves irresponsible in such cases. The minority had to bend them by offering stubborn resistance. Satyagrahis would resort to all honouroble means open to them for making government respect public opinion. "I could have possibly turned out Lord Chelmsford said Mr. Gandhi." I should have told him "Lord Chelmsford you simply go, if you do not repeal the Rowlatt Law."

Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed addressed Mr. Gandhi as Mahatmaji.

Questioned by the Sahibzada Mr. Gandhi said he did not subscribe to the statement that there were great many anarchical crimes in India. Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed pointed to so many bomb cases etc., referred to in the Rowlatt Committee's report.

ROWLATT ACT UNNECESSARY.

Mr. Gandhi did not agree with the conclusion of the Rowlatt Committee, because facts as the had been marshalled did not lead to the irresistible conclusion. On these very facts he. could have written a report totally contrary to the Rowlatt Committee's. The material before the Committee did not warrant the report provided by them. The report was tainted by evidence taken in secret and being one-sided, the Government had already adopted measures which he disproved. If he were asked what measures should be adopted he would certainly say not the Rowlatt Act. He would suggest laws of reformatory and not repressive character: The Government was of course entitled to provide repressive legislation, but fer that purpose the Viceroy had abundant powers. If he were reading Statute Book of India for the first time he should be impressed with facts that India was a country infested with anarchists. The Viceroy has got powers of emergency and legislation and the right thing for him was to use those powers and then justify his action before the legislature. Proceeding Mr. Gandhi said he would not arm the executive which more deadly powers to meet crime which was not endemic. The India Defence Act could not be used as a stepping stone to the Rowlatt Act.

Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed remarked that it was limited to three years. Mr. Gandhi replied that he could not contemplate the whole community condemned even for three years. Mr. Gandhi then said he failed to discover any more effective method of combating evil and mischief. His experience was no petitioning had succeeded and only the honourable means opened to him was civil disobedience.

Mr. Gandhi thought Satyagraha had spread to the Punjab. It was as capable of receiving as any other parts of India. Mr. Gandhi incidentally condemned the Indian education system as rotten to the core and thought it wanted overhauling. They wanted better class of teachers with tradition. The present system provided for no real moral or religious education. The medium of education being English it placed great strain on students. Theirs was parrot training.

What would you substitute for it, asked Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed. Lord Hunter remarked that was beyond their scope of enquiry.

Pandit Jagat Narain remarked they had the Calcutta University Commission Report.

"MARTIAL ORDER ABSOLUTELY UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Questioned by Mr. Kemp Mr. Gandhi said the martial order was absolutely unjustifiable. As an outsider and non-military man it did not appeal to him and much less its terms. The facts of the situation did not warrant such an order. He had seen everyone of the wounded men in hospital. He did not think people would tell him lies. Still he had not relied on their testimony alone. He had made other enquiries. Before he could make further enquiries the order was withdrawn and he did not want to prosecute enquiries. Besides, he could not stay in Ahmedabad for any length of time after that.

Replying to Mr. Jivanlal Desai Mr. Gandhi said his message would not be construed as an appeal to people to observe *hartal*. Nobody construed it so, Mr. Patel told people there was to be a *hartal*. Continuing Mr. Gandhi said when on the 13th there were no people to meet him there were military. He was met by the Superintendent of Police and taken to Mr. Pratt's bungalow. After staying there two hours he went to Mr. Ambalal. He was escorted by a military officer, so that military pickets might not challenge him. Two three days after the meeting Mr. Guider honoured him with a visit. Mr. Desai asked Mr. Gandhi if the statement in Mr. Guider's report to Mr. Crerar of his interview that he was ready to denounce organisers to his followers for his own benefit, that is to say swell the ranks of his followers and he was not ready to denounce them to Government was correct. Mr. Gandhi smilingly replied that "I can only say Mr. Guider has unintentionally done violence to me." (Cheers.) Continuing Mr. Gandhi said he had distinct recollection of having told Mr. Guider that leaders were trying to restrain the mob. He had not found that educated people were concerned in burning houses, cutting wires etc. Apart from making speeches and criticising the Rowlatt Act educated people of Ahmedabad were a quiet sort of people. He had also found millhands here were certainly well-behaved. The Home Rule Leaguers and members of the Labour Union had nothing to do with the disturbances. This concluded Mr. Gandhi's evidence which was listened to with great attention by those present.

BEN ANASUYA'S STATEMENT.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 9.

On the Disorders Enquiry Committee assembling on Saturday Miss Ansuya Sarabhai was called to witness chair. Ben Ansuya was the only lady witness examined by Lord Hunter. She said she had taken great interest in the welfare of millhands of Ahmedabad and had great influence among them. She was present on Friday and had heard Mr. Gandhi's evidence. She had nothing more to add to, what Mr. Gandhi had stated before the Committee. Lord Hunter complimented Miss Ansuya and said that was the fairest thing to say.

The following is Miss Ansuya's statement of facts submitted to the Committee: "I have been in touch with the millhands of Ahmedabad for the last five years and have endeavoured to serve them to the best of my ability. I believe their attachment towards me is very great. In the year 1918 there was a big strike of weavers, numbering over 10,000 men. It lasted 23 days. While the trouble was brewing, I invited Mr. Gandhi to assist me as I know he was versed in such matters. He came from the Champaran for the purpose, as also for Kaira ryots. The strike ended to the satisfaction of both owners and employees. There was no violence committeed by millhand during that critical period and it is admitted they acted with great restraint. When Mr. Gandhi started his Satyagraha movement, I was among the first signatories to Satyagraha pledge.

THE "HARTAL."

"I was in Ahmedabad, when fasting, prayer and *hartal* were oberved on the 6th day of April last. I was with the procession the like of which I had not seen before. Whilst there was the greatest enthusiasm and earnestness there was neither violence nor defiance in that vast crowd of people. I can say from personal experience that *hartal* was absolutely voluntary. I went back to Bombay on the 7th April and took part in the distribution of prohibited literature. Mr. Gandhi, having heard from Delhi and Amritsar, left for Delhi on the 8th April. We heard the news of his arrest at Palwál in Bombay on the 10th April and there was the greatest excitement in Bombay. Beyond Mr. Gandhi's message, which was telegraphed by his Secretary, we knew nothing of what had happened. On the 11th Mr. Gandhi was brought to Bombay and discharged there. It was not without the greatest difficulty that serious collision with the police was averted in Bombay. I had a wire from friends in Ahmedabad that there was fear of violence being committed there and I should go there at once. I tried to leave the same evening, but as there was no certainty of complete communication with Ahmedabad, I refrained. On the 12th Mr. Gandhi too received wires, pressing him to go to Ahmedabad and we both proceeded there and arrived on the 13th April

INTERVIEW WITH COMMISSIONER.

On reaching Ahmedabad Mr. Gandhi receied a mesage from, th eCommissioner to see him, and he and I went to the Commissioner. I was present at the interview. Mr. Gandhi expressed his regret for these occurrences and said he would like to address the people if the Commissioner permitted it. The latter consenting, Mr. Gandhi addressed a big meeting on. 14th April, advising complete avoidance of violence.

"In my opinion, but for Mr. Gandhi's arrest the mob would not have committed excesses. I deeply deplore the part that millhands played in them. I am sure that neither for the sake of me nor for Mr. Gandhi was any violence justified. I believe that millhands have suffered much for their folly. The fine imposed upon them was too heavy and the manner of collecting it unjust and needlessly oppressive.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

The Disorders Enquiry Committee concluded its Ahmedabad session, shortly before 4 p.m. on Saturday. It was practically a field day for non-official evidence. A number of non-official witnesses were disposed of in rapid succession, Mr. Gandhi having practically covered the whole range of the Committee's enquiry in Ahmedabad from the public point of view. Except regarding few matters of minor details, everyone of them endorsed in effect Mr. Gandi's views. Miss Ansuya started off to-day, whose evidence has already been wired.

"UNCLE" S. I. P.

There was a short break and one Manilal Nagardas, formerly Karkun in the Avalkarkun's Office, Viramgaum, was put in to tell the Committee how the Avalkarkun had been done to death by the mob at Viramgaum. Manilal caused some mith by admitting in reply to a question by Mr. Desai that he called all police sub-inspectors "incle", because his father was Sub-Inspector.

Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatam Nilkant, President, Ahmedabad Municipality, asked by Sir C. Setalvad as to what he did to combat the views which were resulting in reducing respect for authority first said that he was lying low till better views would prevail with public when Mr. Patel, interrupting, suggested the correction till "your view prevails." On Sir C. Setalvad pressing his question Mr Ramanbhai said: .'I was waiting for a lead from our Bombay leaders." (Cheers.)

"NO OPEN REBELLION."

The Hon. Rao Sahib Harilal Desaibhai Desai, member Bombay Legislative Council, expressed strong views about firing by military pickets. Mr. Justice Rankin rahter subjected him to warm cross-examination. Regarding his view of the attack on two Europeans at Premgate, witness reiterated emphatically that he was not putting forward the Europeans giving provocation to the mob as justification of the attack on them; but merely as showing that there was no open rebellion and that the crowd had been infuriated at the insult to Mr. Gandhi offered by those Europeans. But for that the disturbance that followed would not have occurred.

Mr. Maganbhai Patel, Barrister, spoke briefly, supporting the facts in his detailed statement submitted to the Committee.

AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch when the Committee assembled, Mr. Kemp mentioned that he had made enquiries regarding the second trial in the Sessions Court of the accused in Premgate Case and ascertained that one witness under cross-examination had stated that Mr. Saigal, one of the two Europeans, constantly referred to by official witnesses had abused Mr. Gandhi using the words "Damn Gandhi."

Mr. Krishnalal Desai, Secretary Gujarat Sabha, while endorsing what Mr. Gandhi had stated before the Committee mentioned one instance of firing on a group of twelve innocent women by a picket of five Indian soldiers, under Col. Fraser's Martial Law Order. The incident occurred in close vicinity of Mr. Krishnalal's house at Khadia.

MR. PATEL

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, who was the last witness on behalf of the Ahmedabad public questioned by Sir C. Setalvad, said he had understood Mr. Gandhi say some people merely excited the crowd to mischief. He agreed with Mr. Gandhi's suggestion th it was not organised in the sense in which organisation was understood, but the mischief was casually suggested by some irresponsible people.

Mr. Goculdas Talati, Pleader, Nadiad, produced a written statement of fact put in by the Nadiad public, protesting against the levy of fine for maintaining an additional police. He regarded it as a slur on the Nadiad public and it was the fundamental ground of objection. The question of the loss involved was only of secondary importance.

Before the Committee finally rose Government Counsel wanted to address the Committee. Lord Hunter said the Committee did not want to encourage unnecessary speeches. They wanted to hear facts.

The Committee then concluded.

THE MILL STRIKE

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

APPEAL TO SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I trust all concerned are looking upon the strike as a serious affair and not indulging in deceptive delusions of "hidden hands" and similar nonsense. It is very gratifying to find that the temper of the workmen is excellent. But when the last month's pay is spent, and the daily bread becomes scarce the temper may change and trouble begin. An immediate settlement is imperative. Delays are dangerous. With Labour unorganised and Capital culminating unconditional surrender, the might of strike threatens to burst, into a storm before we can see the sunshine of settlment. Capital usually disregards the clamour of crowds and treats it contemptuously as the battle of a rattle. Therefore, the Supreme necessity of the moment is an impartial and influential mediator. I would suggest to His Excellency the Governor to intervene immediately. This is an excellent opportunity for putting into practice "the responsive co-operation" which Mr. Tilak cabled to His Majesty the King-Emperor and which the Congress commended to us all. Here is an excellent opportunity for officials and non-officials to co-operate in the true spirit of the Royal Proclamation and give us all a worthy example for the New Era. Sir George Lloyd would solve the problem by appointing a small committee of officials, mill-owners and non-officials in whom the people repose confidence. I would suggest a Committee of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, among officials, Mr. J. A. Wadia Mr Mathradas Goculdass, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Sassoon David and Mr. Greaves from mill-owners and Mr. B. G. Tilak, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Gandhi and Sir Narayan Chandavarkar from among the people. The mill-workers have formulated their demands very definitely. It is for the mill-owners now to respond with sympathy. It may be that the mill-owners are at present in a position to break the back of the strike; but it would be the greatest blunder in the history of the mill-industry. The bitterness of defeat will not be forgotten and it will inaugurate a resolute struggle between Capital and Labour in Bombay altogether foreign to the genius and socialistic temperament of the people. The mill-owners will no doubt remember that the cost of all their land and machinery is 20 crores or thereabouts and that their present market value is nearly 60 crores. These 20 crores, I presume, consisted partly of borrowed money and partly of invested capital. The capital invested I understand is 10 crores. Within the last three years the profits earned amount to 20 crores, viz 6½ crores in 1917, 4½ crores in 1918 and 8 crores in 1919. This is the gift of Labour to Capital within the past three years. Of these 20 crores the Agents have pocketted 3 crores. Clearly the Labourers are the architects of the fabulous fortunes of capitalists. To break the back of these architects of their fortunes would be like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs. I have considered the power of these labourers carefully and I m confident that with labour organised. and the demand for agriculturing labour during the monsoon, the Labour has Capital at its mercy so far as the mill industry of Bombay is concerned. Our mill labourers belong to a class where family own culturable fields in the Districts which they can till with advantage and which will enable them to strike far more efficiently than the millioperatives in Manchester can do. I however, trust sweet reasonableness will be the strongest note in the counsels of mill-owners. But no, time must be lost. His Excellency the Governor must move at once and strenuously.—Yours etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

FATE OF KATARPUR AND MAINPURI CONVICTS.

YET UNKNOWN—DESPITE ROYAL AMNESTY.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

Though over a fortnight has elapsed since the Royal Amnesty was announced, nothing is yet known about the fate of Katarpur and Mainpuri convicts. This has caused no little anxiety amongst the U. P. people. Saharampur has already convened a meeting demanding release of Katarpur victims. Etah citizens also petitioned the Government for releasing Mainpuri Conspiracy convicts on the 7th instant. Other meetings are expected.

"AT HOME" TO HUNTER COMMITTEE

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

On Saturday, Seth Mangaldas Girdhardas, Millowner of Ahmedabad, was "At Home" to Lord Hunter and other members of the Enquiry Committee at the Gujarat Club. Besides the distinguished guests there were a number of prominent citizens, both official and non-official, present.

THE MILL STRIKE.

UNANIMITY OF WORKERS' DEMANDS.

NO DECISION FROM MILL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION YET.

WORKERS AWAITING OWNER'S DECISION.

Yesterday the eleventh day of the monster mill-strike passed off quietly. No disturbance of any sort was reported till 1 p.m. The strikers were all expectantly awaiting the decision of the Mill-owners Association on their demands submitted through the Bombay Labour Settlement Committee on Sunday. This day, however, witnessed the extension of the strike to another mill which was the only unaffected mill up to now. This was the Colaba Land Mills, managed by Messrs. Bradbury and Company and consisting of about 2,300 operatives. At 12 noon the workers of this mill were out for their mid-day meals after which about 1,500 of them refused to enter the premises saying that they too wanted the same increment and allowances as were demanded by the rest of the mill-workers in Bombay. They then began to exhort the remaining of their fellow-workers to come out and join them, but in the meantime police was communicated with whereupon Superintendent Sykes and Inspector Marsall accompanied by a band of mounted constables arrived at the spot and stopped any disturbance being created.

The Standing Committee of the Mill owners' Association met yesterday, also but till now they have come to no conclusion.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy, the acting president of the Mill-owners Association, was again interviewed by one of our representatives yesterday and he said that the Mill-owners were aware of the demands formulated by the strikers on the previous day, but they have not yet decided anything. To him personally the demands seemed too extravagant to be conceded to.

MEETING AT SEWRI.

A meeting of the workers, under the auspices of the Bombay Labour Committee took place yesterday at 9 a.m., behind the Swan Mills. The workers from the Swan Jubilee, Moon, Indo-China and Reay Mills were present at the meeting. Messrs. H. A. Talcharkar, S. K. Bole and Dr. S. N. Patil addressed the workers and requested them to put forward their demands. Some of the workers came forward and expressed their grievances and the way in which they lived. They formulated their demands as others did in Sunday's meetings, with the addition of one demand, viz. that medical aid should be given free to workers and their women and children by the Millowners, and, that the Millowners should not deduct anything from their wages as medical fees (as they did in some Mills at present).

The Chairman asked the men to appoint their representatives; but they were afraid to do so, lest the Millowners should harm them after the resumption of work.

Dr. Patil exhorted the men to keep away from mischief and not to commit any breach of public peace. Those who addressed the meeting were then authorised to put their demands before the committee, on their behalf.

The meeting then terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ALL WORKERS OF COLABA MILLS DOWN TOOLS.

Those operatives of the Colaba Land Mills who had not struck work with the first batch came out at 3 p.m. and consequently the mills had to be closed.

ROADS DEPT. WORKMEN RESUME WORK.

The municipal workmen of the Roads Department who went on strike on Friday, returned to work on Sunday, following the advice of the municipal commissioner. According to the Commissioner's instructions yesterday they sent their representatives, with their written demand for a general increase of two annas on their daily wages, to the Commissioner who granted an increment of one anna on their daily wages. They were however, satisfied with it.

BURMA PETROLEUM CO. WORKMEN STILL OUT.

The workers of the Burmah Petroleum Company have not resumed work as yet, and up to now they have not submitted any definite demands.

MATUNGA WORKSHOP NOT AFFECTED.

The Matunga workshop of G.I.P. Ry. Co. was working as usual. The men there expected a reply to their demand yesterday but as their Superintendent was away from Bombay, they are disposed to wait till his return.

MILLOWNERS AND SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

AN EXPLANATION.

With reference to the letter from the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association we are authorised by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, President of the Social Service League, to say that there is no truth in the statement that any member or members of the League have represented that the League has intervened at the invitation of the Mill-owners' Association far from that Sir Narayan made it perfectly clear at the meeting, at the Servants of India Home on Saturday evening that the League had intervened and was intervening at the request of the mill hands for whose social amelioration the League has been working these ten years and not at the invitation of the Mill-owners' Association or any mill-owner.

LABOUR UNREST IN BOMBAY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

tives between last year, and this? Another question which ought to suggest itself to the sympathetic student of labour problems in Bombay is, has there been any essential difference in the attitude of the employers of labour towards the workmen? The issue would be quite clear if an attempt is made to find out right answers to both these questions. In January last the textile operatives after a good deal of economic hardship succeeded in screwing out from the capitalists a certain increase in their wages. It was by no means a substantial amount. It varied from 15 to 35 per cent. But it was stated even then, that it would by no means be able to cope with the rapid rise in the price of foodstuffs. Their demand now is in essence much the same. Spacious promises had been made by the employers of labour to ameliorate not only their economic grievances but to make an attempt to solve the housing difficulty. The intervention of Sir George Lloyd did at that time succeed in inducing amongst the operatives the hope that the mill-owners would be compelled by Government to submit definite schemes for the housing of labour. One of the chief causes of the present strike is the disillusionment as regards the capacity of the administration to force the unwilling hands of the capitalists in Bombay.

Mill-Owners' Volume

It must be pointed out here that instead of charging the strikers with not being able to speak with one mind, we should charge the mill-owners with being unable to come to any conclusion as regards economic issues, the import and gravity of which they realise fully. It is not so much the Bombay operatives as the mill-owners who stand divided among themselves. It can be stated on the authority of a very reliable source that there are mill-owners perfectly willing to sanction an increase of 50 per cent. in the present wages. There are others quite alive to the urgent necessity of providing for the housing of Labour, but it is sad to note that the great majority are anxious to shelve this burden on to the shoulders of Government and in all their relations with the workers to depend upon the fact that it is impossible for the operatives to hold out for any length of time in the struggle. It is true that labour organizations in Bombay are in the unfortunate position of receiving different kinds of advice from varying quarters. There is a belief in certain quarters notoriously unsympathetic to the demands of the Indian workmen, that they are in the hands of extremist agitators. Yet it is well-known that some Labour organizations do receive advice upon which they act, which is found to be compatible with the wishes of the Police authorities of this city. It is indeed curious how during the last two years the Police Officials in Bombay whenever there is economic tension between Capitalist and labourer take up in addition to their legitimate duties of preserving law and order, the irksome and responsible task for which by tradition and training they seem to be unfitted, of acting as mediators between the employers and employees. Some other Labour or Labour organizations are wire-pulled by persons who are perpetually declaring that they are in intimate touch with the views of the Administration and that they can, therefore, best advise as to how long Labour should hold out. These two elements produce a good deal of dissension in the ranks of labour, some of the men's leaders becoming anxious to know when the Government is going to intervene, others being desirous that they should get any little crumb they can obtain. It is, therefore, a matter of great significance and relief that the well-formulated demands of the strikers are to be put before an unofficial body called "The Bombay Labours Settlement Committee". It is to be hoped that the Millowners' Association will have the good sense to accept this Committee as a true mediator between Capital and Labour. It would be premature to assume that any decision arrived at now which will be acceptable to the strikers, will satisfy them in the long run, because that will depend upon conditions, such as the fluctuations in prices, which we cannot foresee. The time has, however, come to institute some permanent machinery so that Labour can voice its demands first, without resorting to the strike weapon and formulating them afterwards. But this is a matter which may be considered in another article.

THE ALI BROTHERS.

DELHI'S ROUSING WELCOME.

ADDRESS TO PATRIOTS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Delhi citizens had been making preparations for reception of their beloved leaders, Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali, for the whole week. Spontaniety and earnestness had been the keynote of the preparations. During whose time there was not a home in Delhi which has not been throbbing with joy at the news that their friends and patriots were returning, after much too long an incarcerations, once more to live amongst and work for them. Triumphal arches, artistically designed and decorated, sprung up all Chandni Chowk, Chauri Bazar, Hauz Kazi, Lalkaun, Naya Bans, Kari, Bowli and Sadar Bazar, the inhabitants of different parts vying each other in taste and varieties of decorative skill. Maulana Abdullah erected a dias adjacent the western side of Clock Tower. It was shaped like a battleship painted invisible grey with chain, anchor, deck, rails, all complete named the S. S. Liberty. Long before the distinguished leaders were due, Chandni Chowk became packed with exager crowds. All shops, balconies, house tops were crowded with people. One could see nothing, but a sea of heads.

ADDRESS PRESENTED.

Messrs. Shaukat Ali and Mohamed Ali arrived an hour later in company with Dr. Ansari and other Hindu Muslim citizens of Delhi. Their appearance on the said S. S. Liberty was a signal for thundering cheers. The crowd, which at the lowest estimate numbered two lakhs was moved to its innermost depth, when the two brothers stood facing them acknowledging them their tribute of love and affection. Cries of "Jai Allaho Akber" continued to be long drawn. Dr. Ansari then read a most stirring message of welcome from Delhi's oldest and greatest citizen, Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, who was unavoidably absent owing to pressing professional engagement at Rampur. The crowd meantime was getting thicker, until it became obvious that unless the proceedings were curtailed, it would cause some discomfort and hardship to the people gathered. Maulana Hasan Nipami then read the address and presented it in two separate silver caskets to the two brothers. Thundering peals of applause rang from the crowd, which was intensified when the brothers stood up and acknowledged the gift of citizens.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

In a short pregnant speech; Mr. Shaukat Ali expressed gratitude for the warm welcome given by Delhi, and said apart from truth for which no sacrifice—not even of life—was adequate, he felt that for people who showed such devotion, such love, such exherted Musalmans not only be friendly to Hindu brethren, but strive ceaselessly to win their hearts, for that would be the highest service to their country.

MR. MOHAMED ALI.

Mr. Mohamed Ali, whose voice was somewhat hoarse, received a tremendous ovation on rising to speak. He began saying that when in 1912 he first came to Delhi he was a mere stranger, but during his short sojourn of two years and a half, love and kindness shown him by the citizens of Delhi made him feel as if he had lived there all his life. He felt that the humble services he rendered the Delhi were insignificant and he ought to have done much more to deserve the ovation accorded him. But even outside India affecting the honour and prestige as Islam did not leave him much time for civic services. His public life was abruptly cut off owing to the orders of internment. He assured them that the sufferings of five years' internment did not succeed in weakening his spirits, for he had come out of jail with stronger faith in his religion and stronger desire to serve his country, stronger love for brethren. Now, again, he was taking up the thread of his public life. His mind was free from personal bitterness and prejudices against those who may have been the cause of his sufferings; but, he declared that he was same Mohamed Ali and was not given to an anna of compromise regarding the vital question affecting the honour of Islam. He referred to a talk in jail with a Government official, who had, in the course of interview, remarked that his (Mohamed Ali's) feelings seemed to be very bitter. On Mr. Mohamed Ali's asking if he could honestly say that he had no cause for being bitter, the said official affirmed he had. Mr. Mohamed Ali assured him he would go out of public life untainted with personal feelings, yet the cause of Islam admitted of no compromise.

Referring to the present political activities in Delhi, Mr. Mohamed Ali said they were due to patriotic efforts of Hindu brethren, who not only kept home fires burning, but gave impetus to public life daily and accomplished all he had left undone.

Then came a most thrilling incident of the day, when Lala Shankerlal and Mr. Shivenarain were presented to the Ali brothers. They embraced each other and kissed each other's foreheads. Embroidered silk sashes, garlands, studded gold mohors, etc., were then presented to the Ali brothers by several persons. The crowd in the meantime was getting unwieldy and, with its intense desire to get a glimpse of the brothers, it had become almost unmanageable. The brothers were, by that time, due at Jumma Masjid to offer Jumma prayers. They were taken in a procession, which was a sight never before witnessed in the streets of Delhi.

THE PROCESSION.

After Jumma prayers the brothers delivered short sermons and after shaking hands of thousands of Muslims and Hindus inside on the steps of the Jumma Masjid, they took their seats in the carriage waiting them.

Such was the reception accorded to the brothers, which in its warmth and cordiality was unprecedented in the history of Delhi.

THE ADDRESS.

The following is the text of the address presented to Mr. Mohamed Ali, Editor of the "Comrade" and "Hamdard" and Mr. Shaukat Ali, founder of the Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaba Society of servants of Kaba.

"Honoured Patriots and devoted Servants of Islam—

"It is nearly five years when your long internment, with all its sufferings and trials, commenced and when we, the citizens of Delhi, entrusted you to God's care on the steps of the Juma Masjid, which has witnessed for three centuries or more vast vicissitudes, comprising the rise and fall of Empires. Let us first bend our knees in grateful contemplation to the Protector, who has guarded you against the tide of reactionary excesses, forming the order of the day and who has granted it to the citizens of Delhi and the Muslims of India to-day, to avail themselves of your sincere guidance in regard to matters spiritual and secular affecting their struggle for national existence. The people of Delhi have a special occasion to congratulate themselves on your restoration to liberty, because you were almost the first to undertake the task of dispelling the sombre silence which has befallen Delhi, following the downfall of the Moghal Power. It would be ingratitude on the part of the citizens of Delhi to forget that it was due to your efforts that Delhi began to pulsate with real national yearnings. Although the chilling changes of time had nearly atrophied its nerves, we cannot forget that yours was the first voice to awaken the slumbering masses of Delhi and the debt of gratitude under which you have laid us in one which we scarcely hope to repay. The unmistakable signs of Hindu-Muslim unity and especially of the resuscitation of the Muslim community observable in India to-day, also bear witness to your invaluable services and your worst enemy cannot attempt to deny you an honoured place in the list of the patriotic workers, who are rearing the magnificent temple of human prosperity on the bed-rock of Freedom and the rights of man.

THE VARIED SERVICES.

It would require a volume to enumerate in detail your services in regard to the M.A.O. College, the Muslim University, the galvanizing of the Muslim community of India through your brilliant newspapers, the "Comrade", and the "Hamdard", upon which descended the ever hateful "sword of Damocles" the Press Act, the raising of funds for Muslim victims of the Balkan War, organizing a competent and well-equipped medical mission for the Turkish wounded, enlightening non-Muslims regarding the sanctity of mosques which was preceded by the heartless massacre of some of the faithful Muslims of Cawnpore—not to mention the organisation of the Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaba and its admirable work of bringing about an elevation of the hardships of the Hijaz pilgrims and the valuable services in regard to the Muslim League—your co-religionists and compatriots fully value all your services.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS IDEAL.

But there emerges from your political and religious life one principle, which claims the highest eminence and has been to us all as an illustrious ideal to achieve. It is none other than the example you have set to us in the firmness of faith, fearlessness in telling the truth and iron-resolve, an illustration of indomitable willl which, according to the quranic text, says "Neither are they daunted nor are they unhappy." Indeed, it is an example fit to adorn the pages of history in letters of gold to light the path of our coming generations to the ultimate goal. It makes it clear as noon-day that faith, determination and sincerity are the three marks which distinguish the true followers of the Prophet of Arabia. You set before your community and country the example of pure, selfless and genuine patriotism, which very largely contributed to the deepening of the shallow faith, the invigoration of fainting hearts and the steadying of faltering steps. Five years ago, there were not many in India, who had the courage of conviction to declare openly the Commandments of the Law of God, regarding the question of the Khilafat and the Holy Places; but, to-day, every house-top is resounding with the open declaration of these very tenets. It is due to the form with which you have presented your community in your own life that Mussalmans are determined to-day, to make every possible sacrifice for the sake of righteuosness and faith.

PROFOUND REJOICING.

Dear patriots, your restoration to liberty is a matter of profound rejoicing to us, because we have, at this supreme crisis when the Muslim world is involved in a life-and-death struggle and India has been the unfortunate victim of naked coercion and appalling repression, the privilege of benefiting by your sincere guidance. Your presence in our midst will stimulate our community into the solidarity, seriously imperilled during the last five years of agonizing ordeals. The foundation stone of Hindu-Muslim unity has already been laid, upon which is now rising the superb monument of a united nation. Your participation in its up-building will greatly contribute to the acceleration of our activity.

A RARE WELCOME.

Delhi of the hoary memories has been the scene of many a Royal arrival and departure. Princes and high placed functionaries have graced this city with their presence and it has seen many a gorgeous procession and royal pageant and has discharged the duty of welcoming great personages; but, if the love and regard with which our welcome to you is inspired are to be the measure of spontaniety and genuinenes, rarely has a similar welcome been extended to others. It is not the customary compliance with usual conventions, that our words of welcome aim at. On the contrary, it is a humble and inadequate tribute of love and reverential regard for you. We feel sure that nothing can be a more sincere effort on our part to fully appraise the lesson your life has imparted to us than to try to approximate it in our daily life. Let us, therefore, assure you that our real welcome to you consists in the affirmation that our anchor holds.

We beg to remain,
Sirs,
Yours in the National Service.
The Citizens of Delhi.
Dated, 9th January, 1920.

"ITTEHAD."

PETITION FOR ORDER TO RE-START PUBLICATION.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. A. H. A. Aston, on Saturday, Mr. Mohamed Usuf Nazim appeared and declared that he was the keeper, proprietor and publisher of a weekly Gujerati paper, the "Ittehad", which was printed at the "Ittehad" Printing Press at Dharamsala Road, P. O. 9, and was published from the same place. The following petition was also presented along with the declaration. Mr. Nazim was directed to appear again on Saturday, the 31st instant.

To,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate,
Bombay.

Sir,—I beg respectfully to draw your attention to the following:—

I was the editor of an Urdu daily paper, the "Ittehad", which stopped publication in April, 1915, as it was printed at the Indji Press, from which a security was demanded for printing another Urdu weekly, the "Khan Bahadur Punch." The defaulting paper, "Khan Bahadur Punch", was not edited by me. In May, 1918, I was allowed to publish the "Ittehad" once more and a security of Rs. 1,000 was demanded from me and duly paid. The "Mehr-i-Nimroz" Press, where the "Ittehad" was printed, however, had to forfeit this security of Rs. 1,000 for reprinting a letter of the Ali brothers addressed to H. E. the Viceroy which has since been proscribed by the Government of Bombay. The "Ittehad" had to stop publication once more. Thus it is evident that this paper has had to suffer on two occasions for no fault of its own.

I am now anxious once more to start the publication of the "Ittehad", and emboldened by His Gracious Majesty's Proclamation of the 25th December, 1919, I beg permission to lay this petition before you with sanguine hope that your Worship will deal with it in the spirit of His Gracious Majesty's Proclamation. His Majesty has been pleased to proclaim that "It is my earnest desire at this time that so far as possible any trace of bitterness between people and those who are responsible for My Government should be obliterated." Acting on this order of His Majesty, Government have set free all the political offenders. The Ali brothers, for publishing whose letter I had to suffer, have also regained their liberty. May I therefore hope, on the strength of His August Majesty's Proclamation to receive an order from your Worship to start the publication of the "Ittehad" without paying any security?

REFORM ACT.

MR. SHASTRI,S LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Speaking at the Gokhale Hall on the Reform Act Mr. Srinivasa Sastri gave a description of what the Government of the country would be under the Reforms Act. He analysed the act in detail and said that the Joint Committee had denied them the clement of responsibility in the Central Government for the time being but had given them certain things instead, which originally had not been meted and which taken together made up in considerable measure for the loss they had sustained on that important point. But none the less it was a loss and he deplored it as such. Mr. Sastri thought that the Act was not altogether the result of their efforts o due to any altruistic influence of the I.C.S. Many causes had operated to produce this beneficient result the most overshadowing and towering circumstance being the war. Mr. Sastri concluded by saying that they should take care to see that they used their elective power properly and wisely and that they filled their councils with men of independent judgment and moderate views.

MAHSUD JIRGA AT KANIGURAM.

VOTES IN FAVOUR OF PEACE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 9.

A press communique issued here says:—

A. Mahsud Jirga was held at Kaniguram comprising practically all sections, the principal absentees being the Abdullas and Shibi Khel belonging to the anti peace party. Full details have not yet been received, but the Jirga is reported to have voted in favour of peace and to have decided to collect the rifles and fines demanded by our terms. On the 7th instant a reconnaissance in force by our troops up the Takkizem from Kotkai encountered considerable opposition from Fazildin's Lashkar and our withdrawal was strongly followed up. The casualities are estimated at fifty on each side. Three hundred camels employed by he military words on the Dera Tank road were carried off from near Bera Ismail Khan on the 6th instant by some Ghilzai Suleiman Khel powindars. The police got into touch with the raiders but were unable to recover the camels.

REWARD FOR WAR SERVICES

171,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR INDIAN OFFICERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

An area of 171,500 acres has been reserved in the Lower Bari Boab colony for distribution to Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who rendered distinguished service in the great war and distribution is being made under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief through the agency of the Indian soldiers Board on the recommendations of Officers Commanding units who were informed some months ago of the number of reward grants allicated to their units and requested to submit lists of names as soon as possible. These lists when received are forwarded to the colonization officer for scrutiny with a view to the substitution of Jangi Inams or cash annuities, for land grants in cases where the nominees do not conform to the conditions for which the Punjab Government stipulated in reserving the land. Up to the present lists of recommendations about 22,000 acres have been scrutinised by the colonisation officer and a tentative arrangement has been made for the allotment of villages to soldiers named in the lists, the object held in view being to constitute villages so far as possible of men of the same regiment caste and district of origin. It is hoped that it will be possible to allot a very considerable proportion of the area reserved in time for Aharis of this year but up to date only three grantees have actually been put in possession of their land. Two of these are Indian Officers of the Army Remount Depot with records of the highest distinction and the third is Sergeant Major Gur-Bachan Singh, late of the 54th Battalion of the Australian Imperial Forces who had remarkable career.

ACCIDENT IN NUNDY BROOG MINE.

ELEVEN MEN KILLED,

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, Jan. 9.

A regrettable accident occurred in the new circular shaft of the Nundy Broog mine which resulted in eleven men being killed. While thirteen men were being hauled up in a cage the rope on the shackle snapped and the cage went down to the bottom, a depth of about two thousand feet. All the bodies were brought up by eleven o'clock next morning. It was a terrible shock to the European driver who is said to have attempted to take his life but mine officials arrived in time and locked him up. An enquiry by the acting Chief Inspector of Mines is proceeding.

CALCUTTA JUTE MILL STRIKE

STILL CONTINUES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Strikes at the jute mills in Seebpore and Ghuseri still continue. The strikers are still obstinate in their demands. The authorities of New Central Jute Mill, Ghuseri, however, it is stated, sanctioned what the strikers had demanded but they now want fifty per cent. on their salaries. Everything, however, is quiet and there is no apprehension of breach of the peace in any of the mill areas.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

RELEASE TO BE DEMANDED.

DELHI, Jan. 10.

A correspondent wires from Delhi:—

The Bharat Sewak Committee, Delhi, has appointed a special sub-committee to demand the release of all the political prisoners in connection with the recent Royal Proclamation and photos with other belongings of the deceased political prisoners of India. General public is requested to communicate at once with the Secretary, Professor Shimbhu Nath Chopra, on the subject and each and every Indian should furnish all information he had of such persons at once. As a large amount of money is needed donors, are requested to spread their helping hands for the freedom of their miserable brethren.

A MISTAKE ABOUT RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

The following press communique is issued by the Punjab Government:—

In giving effect to the orders which were issued on the 1st of January for the release of a large number of prisoners who had been convicted by the summary courts in connection with the April disturbances and whose sentences had not yet expired, the local jail authorities at Multan released by mistake a few prisoners whose cases were not covered by the orders. On discovery of the error steps were at once taken to have it rectified by the re-arrest of those prisoners. Their cases are now under the consideration of Government.

Lieutenant Gallanta has arrived in Rangoon to make arrangements for a fleet of eight Italian aeroplanes that are making a Rome-to-Tokio flight. The flight is under the Italian Air Ministry.

MR. K. S. YENGER.

ADDRESS BY FRIENDS ON HIS 61ST BIITHDAY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

The friends and admirers of Mr. S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Editor of "The Hindu" presented him, last evening, with an address congratulating him on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar in acknowledging the address said that they were at the dawn of a new era in their history in which all their energies and sense of nationality and brotherhood must be brought into full play. He thought that the attention of their public men should be as much devoted to the social amelioration of their people as to their political uplift. He thanked them for the honour done to him.

EXPORT OF MILTCH CATTLE.

REQUISITION FOR PUBLIC MEETING.

The following has been addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay by Mr. W. T. Halai:—

Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1919.

To The Hon'le Mr. Purshotamdas Thackordas,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sir.

As desired by over 5,000 leading citizens of Bombay I have the honour to forward herewith a requisition requesting you to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay to consider the position arising out of the free export of miltch cattle from this Presidency to foreign ports and to petition the Government to lay an embargo on export.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. T. HALAI.

THE SAVARKAR BROTHERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had sent a wire to the Viceroy inquiring when my two brothers in the Andamans would be released in view of the Royal Proclamation. It is more than a week and still there is no reply to that wire though it was "prepaid."

A second wire was sent to the Commission, Andamans, to the same effect, some six days back. I received a telegram yesterday from him in reply to mine. It is as follows:—

"No order received from India."

This means that till yesterday, the Indian Government has not sanctioned the release of Savarkar brothers. Is it the way in which the Royal Proclamation is to be interpreted? As far as Maharastra is concerned, no individual will be satisfied unless and until the Savarkar brothers are released No less than nearly 30 political bodies in Maharastra have wired to the Viceroy to release these two brothers, after the Proclamation was out. But it seems that till yesterday, the Indian Government, have not found out their way to sanction their release.

The public is getting anxious over the matter and I am receiving nearly half a dozen letters daily inquiring whether my brothers are released.

These are the facts. I leave it to you how to use them so that the Government would think twice before they act against the spirit of the Declaration.

I shall let you know if I receive anything from the India Government. I have wired to-day to the Bombay Government asking them whether they have recommended the release of Savarkar brothers. Also I have sent a second wire to-day to the Viceroy regarding the same.

I hope that you will publish these facts in your tomorrow's issue. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

N. D. SAVARKAR.

P.S.—I think that this is the time when we ought to agitate to have the full justice as far as the Proclamation goes, so, no time should be lost to take this matter in hand.—Yours, etc.

N. D. S.

(Continued from Column 6).

for the policeman on duty at the ticket-window and some other railway minials, as they can help a passenger to get tickets earlier. Just imagine the impatience of an ordinary man kept waiting for half an hour and expecting the departure of the train every moment after its arrival. He has, unwillingly though, to subject himself to the clutches of the railway menials. While providing a separate entrance for females, the railway has created another difficulty for them. Formerly they had preference over men to get the tickets. But now they are made to stand in the long row along with the men to be insulted and buffetted by some of the ruffians. The Indian passengers and Traffic Relief Association, through whose intervention much good has followed, is requested to see to this.

THE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

The Hunter Committee began its sittings here last Monday in a hall which could hardly accommodate two hundred souls. There have been complaints of the rough handling by the police. The proceedings were on the whole interesting though at times they got quite intensified and members themselves could not escape the feeling. However, there are humorous touches which now and then enliven the scene. Lord Hunter for example would like to know what a chawl is or what an Aval Karkun means. He, on another occassion, will have to cry 'order' when his colleagues are audibly whispering complaining that he could not proceed. A gallant General would come forward and say that all the Ahmedabad Hindus wear beard and the sign of a Satyagrahi was a turban with a flat and a black coat. Occasionally a police sub-inspector may turn up and persist in answering in English though all his knowledge of the language can not help him understand clear cut questions put in simple English.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

DEPLORABLE STATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 8.

The delegates sent by Ahmedabad to the National Assembly at Amritsar have returned and have brought with them some new ideas which are freely discussed. Talks are heard in certain quarters of new organisations and parties. The advent of the new reforms has completely changed the aspect of politics, and any party or organisation wishing to score good success at the coming elections for the various legislatures cannot sit idle. Criticism and agitation are weapons that will get into disuse and the public will have to be approached with some programme of constructive work. Organised and united efforts are necessity in new times but there are little signs here of any. It is no secret the great leader of Gujarat, Mr. Gandhi, in whose wake have followed the days of quickened sense of politic consciousness, intends not to lead any political party because it the spiritualism of politics that appeals to him and not its materialism. It is at times, when the elementary rights of the people are jeopardised or when some great issues bearing upon the human weal are involved, that he rouses himself to political action. Otherwise he is a saint attached to his Ashrama, looking after the social and moral betterment of the world. It is, therefore, the duty of the lesser lights to show that Gujarat shall contribute its quota to the coming struggle Mr. Tilak is said to be coming down very shortly to Gujarat for organising a Nationalist party and the fact that the old veteran does not allow grass to grow under his feet should prompt the younger people to work—and work at once.

LABOUR VS. CAPITAL.

The question of relations between the Labour and the Capital is a very acute one and grows acuter day by day. The relations existing cannot be said to be happy and it will be no wonder, if the Ahmedabad workers follow the example of their Bombay brethren. The mill-owners can hardly be termed sympathetic as a class and it was but with ill grace that last time they gave an increase of 35 per cent. The workers are also aggrieved at the attitude of the mill-owners during the April disturbances. Spasmodic efforts are made to better their lot but they will never do. Philanthropic motives are behind these efforts but the Labour would never accept them as they come to understand their rights. Consciousness of their rights is slowly but steadily creeping among them and more will be coming with the new reforms. In the narrow franchise as it is given by the Reforms Act, some of the Labour do get power, and this power will bring with it the sense of importance. Here is a force which, if organised and conducted along the right channel, will greatly serve the community. The efforts of the leaders should be directed to this work and let us hope that they be crowned with success.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Deplorable is the state of the Secondary Education imparted in the various institutions here, as almost all of them are run on as profit-making concerns. The Calcutta University Commission has brought to light the deficiencies prevailing in the eastern presidency and a similar enquiry would reveal us here in no better light. The Joint Board, ever since its inception in 1918, is said to contemplate sending out the committees of enquiry but they are not still forthcoming and the managers and the proprietors of the various schools go their usual rounds with impunity. Their neglect of certain subjects, outside the pale of examination though prescribed for the course, is almost criminal and the public have cried hoarse for remedying the grievance. But the machines keep on turning out their products little caring for the public opinion. The annual inspections of the educational department are nothing but a regular force, especially when the instances can be piled together to show the differential treatment meted out by the department to the various institutions. The Proprietory High School incurred the wrath of the departmental bureauerat by its refusal to supply any number of copies of the various returns. The Mission High School with a few more than 100 boys is receiving a munificient grant of Rs. 4,000, while the Tutorial High School with its 600 and the J. L. New English School with its 350 boys are starved on poor and niggardly grant of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000, respectively. To ordinary minds the logic of the department in selecting the Mission School as the special mark of its favour is not quite intelligible especially when the Mission High School is closing down next year. The department may have some reasons and the public would like to know them. It is hoped that some honourable member of the local legislative council will see that undue favour is not shown to anybody at the cost of public money.

A RAILWAY GRIEVANCE.

The B. B. and C. I. Railway has thought fit to close the city booking office as they could not find their way to meet the demand of increased rent for the building hired. It is now more than a month, and yet the railway sems not to be on look-out for a possible building. This has caused a great deal of hardship to the travelling public as the Ahmedabad traffic is so very heavy. The railway has not again taken steps to minimise the difficulty. The tickets are issued as usual half an hour or so before the arrival of a train, though there is a rule that the ticket office should be working for all the hours of the day at large stations. There is always a great rush at the ticket windows and people are to thank their stars if they can get tickets without waiting a good deal of time. This is the season of good earnings

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 11.

The Western disturbance has strengthened greatly and given nearly general rain in Baluchistan and Lower Sind with local rain in south-west Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Multan, quarter of an inch, Balbandin one, Pasni four Panjour one had a half.

Forecast::—Extension of rain in North-West India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLASA.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	..	29.967 inches
Temperature of Air	..	78.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	74.9 "
Dew Point	..	73.5 "
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.845 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	..	2.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	..	84.5 "
Minimum do.	..	75.6 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	..	NNW,SE,NW,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind	..	130 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Week.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Still.
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m	ft. in.
Mon.	12	m 3 27	27 1	12	m 10 9	18 7
		4 20a	25 0		9 43a	20 7
Tues	13	m 4 8	26 0	13	m 11 8	18 3
		5 25a	24 5		10 52a	21 1
Wed	14	m 5 2	25 1	14	0 10a	18 10
		8 55a	24 5			
Thu	15	m 5 56	24 0	15	m 0 35	22 2
		8 30a	24 11		1 14a	18 8
Fri.	16	m 7 5	24 3	16	m 2 7	22 4
		9 32a	25 8		2 0a	8 10
Sat.	17	m 8 12	24 4	17	m 3 2	21 7
		10 2a	26 6		2 42a	17 9
Sun.	18	m 9 9	24 10	18	m 3 46	20 10
		10 35a	27 3		3 23a	17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan. 12 (Monday)	Sunrise.	7h. 15m	Sunset.	6h. 19m.
" 13 (Tuesday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 20m
" 14 (Wednesday)	"	7h. 15	"	6h. 20m.
" 15 (Thursday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 21m.
" 16 (Friday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 22m.
" 17 (Saturday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 22m.
" 18 (Sunday)	"	7h. 15m	"	6h. 23m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	6d.	2h.	34-9m. a.m.
Last Quarter	13d.	5h.	38-6m. a.m.
New Moon	21d.	10h.	56-9m. a.m.
First Quarter	28d.	9h	8-0m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observaions recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 12th January, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Muitan reports 0.32in., Rawalpindi 0.56in., Lahore 0.86in., Ambala 0.62in., Hissar 0.33in. and Delhi 0.41in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is locally damper than usual. Day temperature is below normal by 15 deg. to 18 deg. in the west Punjab; night temperature is in slight excess generally.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.37in. of rain and Jhansi 0.27in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east of the division, but has risen and is above normal in the west, where night temperature is also above the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in north-east Rajputana; Jaipur has had 0.98in. and Ajmer 0.40in. Skies have cleared in Sind and are lightly or moderately clouded in Rajputana. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in considerable defect in upper Sind; night temperature is in moderate to considerable excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except in Central India West where moderate cloud is present. Humidity and night temperature are generally above normal, the excess in the latter being considerable in Gujarat and Central India West. Day temperature is in defect at Surat, but is in excess at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess in the south-western districts; night temperature continues above the average in the west of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bombay. Night temperature continues above the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Hyderabad. Humidity remains in excess in the north-western districts and has also risen in south Hyderabad. Day temperature is locally above normal in the northern half of the division; night temperature is above the average throughout, the excess being considerable in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression that lay over upper Sind yesterday has filled up after giving nearly general rain in the Punjab, north-east Rajputana and the west of the United Provinces. A few light showers are also reported from upper Sind and north-east Baluchistan. Weather is still disturbed in Baluchistan and the Punjab.

A general decrease of rainfall appears probable.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th January, 1920:—

The western disturbance has strengthened greatly and given nearly general rain in Baluchistan and lower Sind with local rain in the south-west Punjab. Chief amounts are:—Multan a quarter of an inch; Dalbandin one; Pasni four; Panjgur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 12th JAN. 1920;

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	68.5	52.8	82	..	4.61	+2.71
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	72.8	61.1	71	..	0.25	—0.89
Do. ( )	—	—	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	70.1	44.0	79	..	1.03	+0.69
Rawalpindi	63.9	33.1	88	..	2.00	+0.17
Lahore	68.6	36.7	85	..	0.70	+0.01
Hissar	69.7	37.9	72	..	0.94	+0.38
Ambala	69.6	38.4	85	..	1.6	—0.03
Delhi	68.7	44.7	61	..	0.6	—0.18
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	74.0	45.9	57	..	0.32	—0.24
Mainpuri	74.3	42.3	68	..	0.63	—0.16
Jhansi	78.2	48.2	68	..	0.41	—0.13
Cawnpore	75.0	48.1	68	..	0.10	—0.81
Allahabad	76.6	47.1	62	..	0.05	—0.70
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobanad	74.1	41.0	65	..	0.35	+0.13
Karachi	77.2	58.8	49	..	0.12	—0.16
Ajmer	73.8	47.6	66	..	1.70	+1.13
Jaipur	77.0	46.2	51	..	0.98	+0.52
Kotah	78.6	58.6	48	..	1.77	+1.29
Mount Abu	69.0	57.4	74	..	0.50	+0.10
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	82.4	56.5	74	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	82.7	62.9	40	..	0.53	+0.47
Veraval	83.6	70.6	84	..	0.51	+0.19
Rajkot	87.1	64.1	57	0.09	2.05	+1.80
Bhavnagar Para	83.0	66.4	86	..	3.50	+3.23
Surat	87.2	70.4	89	..	3.77	+3.40
Ahmedabad	88.0	70.2	92	..	1.30	+1.12
Deesa	87.3	65.0	28	..	0.03	—0.15
Neemuch	78.7	57.5	61	..	3.07	+2.68
Indore	78.5	60.3	76	..	4.89	+4.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	78.3	53.9	79	..	1.06	+0.01
Saugor	78.4	54.6	60	..	0.69	—0.53
Hosangabad	80.5	59.4	86	..	3.68	+2.54
Khandwa	83.0	62.7	90	..	6.51	+5.54
Akola	87.8	65.5	83	..	1.30	—0.04
Amraoti	85.7	67.1	69	..	2.19	+0.76
Nagpur	84.2	62.4	74	..	0.23	—0.15
Chanda	87.5	62.0	76	..	1.07	—0.05
Raipur	82.0	59.1	68	..	0	—0.72
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.6	75.6	86	..	1.17	+0.61
Ratnagiri	91.9	69.9	58	..	0.73	—0.14
Marmugoa	85.5	73.4	87	..	3.90	+2.71
Karwar	91.1	70.8	91	..	3.11	+1.08
BOMBAY DACCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	83.3	67.5	87	..	1.68	+0.76
Ahmednagar	82.8	64.9	83	..	4.13	+2.98
Poona	87.8	63.8	84	..	2.51	+1.42
Sholapur	88.5	65.5	59	..	2.25	+0.79
Bijapur	86.6	65.3	67	..	2.49	+1.38
Belgaum	85.2	62.3	64	..	2.48	+0.62
Aurangabad	82.3	65.7	82	..	3.14	+2.13
Nizamabad(Indur)	87.8	64.0	67	..	1.52	+0.72
Hyderabd	83.6	64.2	75	..	7.74	+6.73
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	93.9	73.1	66	..	9.21	+5.80
Calicut	87.1	74.5	82	..	18.24	+12.19
Cochin	89.9	72.6	71	..	10.50	+11.39
Colombo	88.7	70.7	91	..	20.03	+0.74
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	85.1	68.4	91	..	10.53	+4.40
Bellary	89.3	65.5	64	..	6.31	+4.13
Cuddapah	88.7	69.1	70	..	9.63	+4.96
Madras	85.3	69.1	90	..	28.44	+4.70
Bangalore	82.3	60.3	87	..	7.01	+3.79
Colmbatore	84.3	66.5	90	..	6.48	+1.53
Trichinopoly	86.1	67.9	82	..	21.96	+13.91
Negapatam	83.5	76.6	68	..	53.45	+24.88

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th January, 1920, was 30.213 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it common given.

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"THE ADMINISTRATION OF BHAVNAGAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request you to assign space for this letter in your esteemed paper.

A correspondent from Bhavnagar under the signature of "A 2nd Citizen" has written a letter on the subject of the Administration of Bhavnagar in your issue of the 8th January 1920. "A 2nd Citizen" has made several observtions with reference to the two previous letters on the same subject from (1) "A Critic" and (2) "A Citizen." I have not been able to read those two previous letters. It is for the "Critic" and the "Citizen" to clear their position in case they are misunderstood.

dHad it not been for he wild alleg tions and ill-judged attacks made unnecessarily against a community as a whole. I would not have rushed in the Press and troubled you with this letter.

I have carefully read the 2nd Citizen's letter and the impression created in my mind, is this, that while this Mr. "2nd Citizen" blames "Critic" and "Citizen" with a remarkable lack of courage of convictions thi s "2nd Citizen" is woefully ignorant of the history of the Bhavnagar State. He ought to have studied and grasped the actual facts, and everts that happened, more correctly before giving expression to some of the horrid misconceptions and mis-statements in his letter.

I must first clearly state that I fully and whole-heartedly endorse the views of the 2nd Citizen regarding the essential question of the administratorship of the Bhavnagar State. That is the principal topic of the day. I am as warm, staunch, and sincere as the 2nd Citizen in my admiration for Sir Prabhashanker D. Pattani, which is both spontaneous and genuine. People of Bhavnagar want Sir Prabhashanker because people love him and he loves the people. In all reality Sir Prabhashanker will be a people's man. It would be the best arrangement, no doubt, if the State might have as its permanent joint administrators": (1) Sir P. D. Pattani, (Senior, and Mr. Tudor Owen (Junior) Mr. Tudor Owen has proved himself to be a sympathetic and able administrator in Kathiawar. He evinces at present deep interest in promoting the welfare of the people. All that has been stated for Mrs. Tudor Owen, is too true and worthy of particular notice for the British Government. The people of Bhavnagar are to be congratulated on their securing from the British Government Sir P. D. Pattani as their Senior Administrator.

I am now dealing with the unessential portion of the 2nd Citizen's letter which refers to the so-called heritage of bitter memories.

The grievance of non-inclusion in the State Service on a decent salary of Bhavnagaries who are in Critic's word "the Children of the Soil" comes not from "The Exclusives" alone, but, it comes from non-exclusive Bhavnagaris. If the Educated Community of Bhavnagar in an organised form, with a combined force, and without quarrelling amongst themselves, on petty questions of caste, creed, etc., plead and pray for their rights, to the several posts in the State Service, as loyal subjects and inhabitants of Bhavnagar State on the grounds of their being "The Children of the Soil" of the ultimate economy to the State, and the stake in the country, and such others, and make persistent attempts on constitutional lines for their attainment, will the 2nd Citizen, object to it, merely because Lalubhai Samaldas sits on the Bombay Legislative Council and a Desai becomes a member of the Statutory Civil Service? If a choice for a post is to be made between two equally qualified gentlemen, one an outsider, i.e. not born nor naturalized in Bhavnagar and the other one born, bred up, and naturalised in Bhavnagar, the latter ought to be preferred to the former. That is the time-spirit. That is sound practical common-sense. It's a folly to call it hypocritical cant. But, all the same no hard and first rule or clear cut lines can be made for such matters. Everything depends on merits and circumstances of each case. On grounds of expediency, expert knowledge, needs of the State, efficiency, confidence and will of the ruler, and similar other diverse grounds, any and every outsider fulfilling any of the abovementioned requirements has to be preferred to the natives of Bhavnagar.

It is not a fact, Sir, that when the late Maharaja Saheb ascended the Gadi of his ancestors the administration of the State was practically in the hands of the natives of Bhavnagar;—much less in the hands of those who belonged to the community falsely atigmatised as exclusive and clannish. There was then the State Council. The Majority of the Councillors and the heads of department, even in the regime of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Takhtasinhji were not the natives of Bhavnagar. It is not again a fact that the whole service was swamped by members of one particular community at the time suggested by the 2nd Citizen. The 2nd Citizen must assure himself of this. Many members of the community whom the 2nd Citizen unjstifiably and unwarrantedly blames had been compelled to seek service in the other native States of Kathiawar and in the Agency Office of Kathiawar, long long before H. H. the late Maharaja Saheb Sir Bhavsinhjee acceded to the Throne of Bhavnagar. That "Exclusive" and "Clannish" section of the caste, at a time when H. H. the late Maharaja Saheb was only the heir apparent to the Throne, supplied to the several States of Kathiawar, their Dewans and Naib Dewans at one and the same time. If the State service was to be swamped by that section alone where was the necessity for a number of persons who held high and distinguished posts in other native States and in the Kathiawar Agency to leave Bhavnagar and to seek service else where? This shibboleth of swamping of service by one caste is of course a hypocritical cant and the result of deep-rooted prejudice. The late Maharaja Saheb relieved most of the old officers "The Natives" from service, only when their services became pensionable in accordance with the pension rules of the State. The services of some of such Officers were specially appreciated by H. H. the late Maharaja Saheb.

"Does not the high reputation which Bhavnagar justly enjoys for the integrity and independence of its judiciary date from the time when outsiders were first drafted into State service?" My answer to this is in the emphatic negative. It dates from the time when a pure indigenous citizen of Bhavnagar belonging to the "Exclusive" Caste presided in the High Court of Bhavnagar as its Chief Judge. Some of the succeeding Chief Judges of Bhavnagar, who happened to be outsiders, testified in their written judgments, in open Court, to my aforesaid assertion. Granting for the sake of argument that the Judicial Department of the State was placed on a very high and creditable footing by the outsiders, it is not the one and the only department of the State. That is not the correct mode and the right test of estimating the worth of men and measures. Whether the 2nd Citizen has or has not he good sense to recognise and appreciate, in right spirit, the valuable, loyal, and upright services to the State of a many-sided character rendered in manifold ways (services which have brought about lasting glory and prosperity to the State) by that section of the Community which has given to the Bhavnagar State, when it needed most, a host of responsible ministers and officers, for generations together, commencing from the late Venerable Mr. Gowrishanker Udeyshanker and Mr. Samaldas Parmanandas. It cannot be forgotten, I venture to assert, in all humility but with all the emphasis that I can command, that, the Ruler after Ruler of the Bhavnagar State, from H. H. the Thakore Saheb Takhatsinhji down to our late lamented Maharaja Saheb Sir Bhavsinhjee unexceptionally, and the numerous British Political Officers and the British Government too, as well as the Liberal minded ministers like our Sir P. D. Pattani, the late Dewan Bejonjee of Gondal the late Mr. S. N. Pandit, Bar-at-Law of Rajkote and many other gentlemen of eminence and wide political experience, did on various important occasions, express, in unmistakeable and no uncertain terms of enlogy and appreciation, for the same. The records of the State are there. They are a permanent documentary evidence for ascertaining the truth of my statement. In spite of the carping criticism of the 2nd Citizen, and, in spite of all sorts of weaknesses, deficiencies, and faults on the part of the "Exclusive" and "Clannish" section of the Community, it shall ever doubtlessly remain, the just, the legitimate, and the inviolable pride of that much-maligned section of the Community, that, under the wise guidance and liberal patronage of the Illustrious Rulers of the Bhavnagar State, it was ordained by the All-Wise Providence, that the section of the Community, should be chiefly instrumental in freeing Bhavnagar State from heavy difficulties and dangers and in making it a prosperous and a Model State in India.

The 2nd Citizens further says in the last para of his letter, as follows:—"The so-called indigenous administration in which all power and privilege was concentrated in the hands of one caste or a section of a caste has left a heritage of bitter memories." This is not a correct statement. This is a typical non-sense. It might be that some petty minds like that of the 2nd Citizen might yet usefully complain of the heritage of bitter memories. It is admitted by the 2nd Citizens that almost all the high and important posts of the State were filled up in the regime of the late Maharaja Saheb, by the outsiders specially imported to oust the natives from State Service. It is also admitted that the outsiders were imported not because the natives were found unfit, dishonest, or inefficient, but because the whole State Service was supposed to be swamped and monopolised by them. It must be also admitted by the 2nd Citizen this importation of outsiders continuously lasted for more than twenty years. The whole service is practically cleared of hat unbearable section of one caste. Where then remains the scope of any bitterness of Memories? Is not the bitterness sufficiently and securedly remedied? Who should have now got the cause to be affected with bitterness? An outsider or a native of Bhavnagar? If the so-called swamping process still leaves the heritage of bitter memories, will the 2nd Citizen, in all fairness, admit or not, that there is scope enough for fresh bitterness, on the other side too, because of the questionable process of the systematic boycotting from State Service of those who belonged to a Select Community. But, Sir, there cannot be and there is not any bitterness of memories of any description, anywhere in Bhavnagar. There will be very few other native States like Bhavnagar where relations between the rulers, the existing officials, the States pensioners, the Exclusives and the non-exclusives, the Clannish and the Non-clannish, the merchants, and the people are mutually happy, cordial, and satisfactory. Is this the time and occasion. I ask the 2nd Citizen, for exhibiting such rancourous spirit? Is this not the most regrettable petty mindedness? The 2nd Citizen must know that it is now the time for all people everywhere to obliterate such small differences. Think of Hindu-Moslem Unity! Think of the tremendous sacrifices of the patriots of our beloved motherland! Let us inspire ourselves to behave towards all in our little Bhavnagar as brothers! This is my prayer to the 2nd Citizen. None but the people of Bhavnagar can adequately appreciate how the late Maharaja Saheb loved and liked his subjects. Whether we are in service or not, we all who are connected with Bhavnagar have to work and form our opinions in such a way that, the glorious traditions of the Bhavnagar State be kept up and developed more and more.

The 2nd Citizen is perfectly right when he says that the Government in selecting Sir Prabhashanker has recognised for Bhavnagar its right to self-determination. Long before the now oft-quoted word of "Self-determination" was so familiarly known to us, the British Government had judiciously recognised half a century ago the right of Bhavnagar in selecting as one of the administrators its own minister—the late Mr. Gaorishanker Udeyshanker. It is quite in the fitness of things, then, that in this new era of self-determination and Reforms, Bhavnagar must be again given its right to determine its administrator. Bhavnagar has made its choice and we gratefully thank the British Government for its respecting the said choice.—I am yours, etc. etc.

JASVANTLAL SAKERLAL MEHTA.

ARTS COLLEGE IN EAST KHANDESH.

PLEA FOR JALGAON.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Khandesh Education Society of Amalner is making vigorous and laudable attempts to spread the secondary and higher education in this district. The work of the Society is highly commended and was noticed by you in your issue of the 3rd of October, 1919. The society at present manages one fully equipped High School at Amlner and is financially well-circumstanced. The very life of the Society is worthily represented by half a dozen life-membe— to whose untiring and ambitious efforts the present undertaking of the establishment of an Arts College in this district, is chiefly attributable. Not less important, however, is the personality of the generous minded Pratapshet, who is maintaining the. Philosophical Institute chiefly at his expense. Backward though our district may seem-and it seldom figures in newspapers—to those who will take even a brief tour through our cities and towns, the silent growth and its future possibilities will be amply visible. The Khandesh Education Society therefore have before them a very bright field, and their efforts are bound to be successful erelong.

It is necessary, however, to sound a note of warning, regarding the Society's under-taking of an Arts College in this district at a time when preparations for such a College are as yet in their first stage. It is well-known that the necessity of two colleges for the northern districts is highly felt. In your issue of 3rd October, you have suggested that one Government College at Nasik and one private College in Khandesh would adequately meet the requirements. I do not know whether the Government intend opening a College of their own at Nasik but it is certain by now that the Government is going to help the Khandesh Education Society in their enterprise.

Now it is quite plain that if in the Northern Districts an Arts College is to be opened, which should, for some time to come, say a decade at least, meet the necessity of these districts the College ought to be situated at Jalgaon. The geographical position of Jalgaon is worth consideration. It is at the centre of all the Northern Districts, is on the main Railway line, has the advantage of a good climate in this part of the Presidency. It is besides the Head Quarters of our District and that means much in its favour. The city of Jalgaon bids fair to be the principal city in East and West Khandesh. Its intellectual environment is growing daily, and with the addition of the contemplated District and Sessions Court to our Head Quarters, Jalgaon will present a most wide and hopeful prospect for the Khandesh Education Society. Looking to the educational movements in Jalgaon there is one complete Government High School besides one A. V. School privately supported. This A. V. School, the Khandesh Education Society can take up and make a complete High School thereof. There are as many as six residential boardings started by various influential communities such as Jains, Leva Gujjars, Leva Kunbis, Chitode Vanis and others. A large number of Municipal School, the Government Training school the night school all go to create an educational atmosphere for our youngsters, which will be surely augmented by the creation of an Arts College here.

But over and above all these things, the most important factor in the consideration of a suitable place is the strong public opinion in favour of Jalgaon. When on the 25th of November, 1919, a meeting was convened by G. Monteath Esquire, I.C.S., Collector East Khandesh, for the consideration of the College scheme, the Secretaries and some members of the Khandesh Education Society silently tried to avoid the question of the location of the College; but on being pressed they had to pass a resolution leaving the question to be decided at a future date. It is to be noted that a pamphlet entitled "A glimpse into the present progress and future possibilities of the society" was distributed in the meeting which contains the following. "But since we avowedly look at this question rather as a private aided concern—we cannot ignore the several peculiar advantages in which Amalner is head and shoulders above all the other possible centres just mentioned." It was however plainly promised that the society had not settled the question until then i.e., 25th November, 1919. Naturally this question is being discussed every where, more so, as the funds are being collected and one anna in the rupee of the Land Revenue is being asked for as contribution towards the College funds. Almost all the prominent people in this District and even some of the Life members of the Khandesh Education Society, admit the superearity of Jalgaon as a better centre.

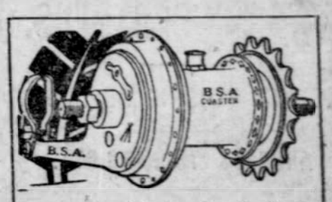
Now the plain question before the society is to determine for themselves what would be a better centre for their activities, either Jalgaon or Amalner? and whether or not they are going to respect the opinions of the whole District. When practically they are to be supported by a purse provided by the District as a whole.

The Khandesh Education Society have their head quarters at Amalner upto now, but there is no reason why they should not change it for Jalgaon—a better centre. A High School at Amalner can be efficiently conducted even if the head quarters of the society are changed to Jalgaon. But by far, the only peculiar advantage Amlner is said to have got, is the existence of the Philosophical Institute there. About the work and the success of this institute, to be plain—the educated class is indifferent. Perhaps Amalner may not be a suitable place for such an institution, as Poona and other cities would have been, or probably the idea of devoting life to the study of Philosophy, in these days of hard struggle, may not be appealing. Whatever it may be, I do not see any connection between the Philosophical institute and the Arts College as I do not regard them as complements of each other. So long as we do not think that the graduates trained in the Elphinstone College suffer from a serious defect in their learning, simply because, they have had no advantage of the polish of Philosophical studies, there is no reason why the existence of such an institute should be a determining factor in the choice of place.

I have therefore to offer my humble appeal to the Life members of the Khandesh Education Society and its President Mr. Pratapshet to give their best consideration to this subject. They have worked at Amalner upto now, naturally the pangs of dis-sociation from Amalner would be felt. But they will have to shift for a greater cause and for the better fulfilment of their activities. Lord Krishna was born in Jail was bred and brought up in Gokul, came to be the beloved of all there, but he had to leave it, for a better field for his activities and went to Mathura. Individuals have to give up their local patrotism for a greater cause, so also institutions, and nations. I do not mean, the ambitious life members of the society can be guilty of such local patriotism, as they themselves, have left their individual homes and come to Khandesh for a noble cause. Nor do I think the worthy Pratapshet is influenced by any considerations of self-importance and Local patriotism. If I am right, I hope the reasonableness of Jalgaon being the fittest centre for the College will be recognised by the Life members and Mr. Pratapshet whose voice is supreme in the society. I think I should stop here, probably I may have to revert to this subject. In on.—Yours, etc.,

D. V.

Jalgaon, Jan. 10.



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THE DISEASE OF STRENGTH.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—That Lord Chelmsford has forfeited the confidence of the people in India is not now disputable. Mr. Morgan, on behalf of the European Association, linked up General Dyer with Lord Chelmsford and that way expressed both to deserve the same treatment. We know what treatment is suggested for General Dyer by most of the English papers. Including the "Times" many have declared the General—as a mad man set on massacring and the Right Hon. Arthur Henderson has openly maintained that he is not fit to wear the British uniform. That is the punishment that ought, mutatis mutandis, to be awarded to Lord Chelmsford in the opinion even of the President of the European Association.

That this forfeiture has been incurred by some affliction should also not be disputable. It should not, further, be doubted that the disease is not the disease of debility or weakness on which numerous patent specifics are every day advertised, but is the disease of too much strength Indians may not appreciate this disease, surrounded as they are by debility of their numerous brethren. But those that preach the gospel "my might thy wrong" can very soon fall victims to this disease of strength

I mean to make a serious suggestion—which will appeal to Mr. Gandhi if to nobody else. Mr. Gandhi drafted a petition demanding the Congress League Scheme as the first instalment of responsible Government to be addressed to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy with the signatures of as many Indians as could be got to sign. I suggest that a petition should be presented to Lord Chelmsford over the signatures of as many Indians as possible praying that His Lordship be pleased to lay down his office on the day of the year 1920 on which of the year 1919 his Lordship committed the most fatal blunder in the capacity of the Governor-General. In my opinion his Lordship committed it on the day on which he gave his assent to the Rowlatt Bill, i. e.—if I remember right—18th of March. It is possible and reasonable to hold that Lord Chelmsford beat even that by sanctioning Martial Law to be introduced in the Punjab and promising unwavering support to the Lieut. Governor. and the prayer may be that the office should be resigned on that day. We Indians believe in expiation and must guide our Governor-General to the altar of expiation. Henry II practised penance by whipping himself before the tomb of Becket and Lord Chelmsford be asked to practise an easier penance.

Wishing Mr. Gandhi to work out this suggestion.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

Bombay, Girgaum.

PRICES OF EGGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the statement made by Mr. A. J. Wadia in the Municipal Corporation that he is surprised at the statement of Dr. Viegas that they could get eggs formerly at six annas per dozen and that he could not remember having ever paid such prices for eggs, allow me to say that before the war and at the beginning of the war eggs were being sold not at six annas per dozen but even from to 5 annas per dozen. It seems that Mr. Wadia has not the slightest knowledge of Bazaar purchases; if he had he would never have expressed his surprise at Dr. Viega's statement.

Either Mr. Wadia has all along been deceived by his servants or he has made a random statement without inquiring into the matter. Such wrong statements are not only very prejudicial but also do a great harm to the poor and middle class public at large.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

N.-W. RY. BRIBERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

In the bribery case against Mr. Heymerdinguer before Mr. Prenter, Special Magistrate on Thursday, counsel for the defence filed a list of prosecution witnesses who are to be recalled and their re-cross-examination will be taken up on January 13, 14, and 16. The court also ordered that a list of documents required to be produced by Mr. Boalth, Traffic Manager, North Western Railway who is one of the witness to be re-examined, be filed on Friday so as to allow sufficient time for their production at the next hearing of the case. No date has yet been fixed for the filing of a list of defence witnesses, but it is anticipated that these will not exceed ten in number and that the case will be finally disposed of before the end of the month.

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6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

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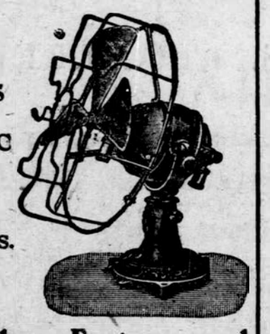

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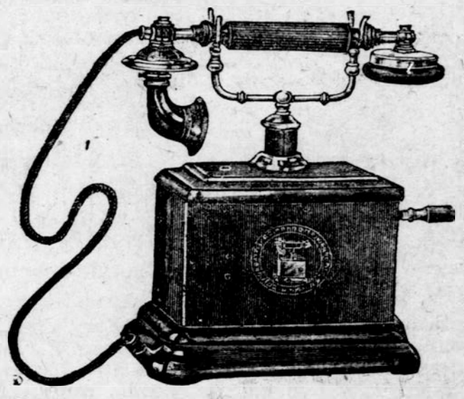

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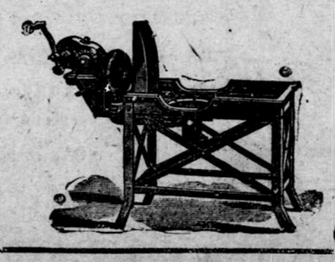

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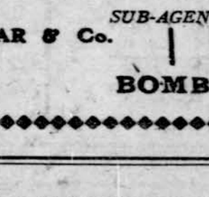

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